

a bombardment at Constantinople itself, the capital being only fourteen miles distant.

The Russians have blown up one fort at the entrance to the strait and the others are ineffectively placed. Only one fort is able to reach the fleet with its fire.

The correspondent has his dispatch upon an inquiry made direct to the general staff which formally told him that everything was most satisfactory.

"Everything is going well, I am informed," he says. "The operations are being conducted in close cooperation with the activities of the allied fleet now bombarding the Dardanelles."

"The Russian battleships are bombarding, in addition to the other defenses, the strongest Turkish forts—namely, those at the neck of the narrows of the Bosphorus, six miles from the entrance where the strait turns southeast."

"The largest and most powerfully armed of these are the *Russkaya Kara* on the European side and the *Asiatika Kara* on the Asiatic side. The first has two 14 inch, two 11 inch guns, the second four 14 inch and five 9 inch guns. In the third fleet are two 11 inch and three 9 inch guns. Eight other forts have many smaller guns. The total number of heavy guns in all the forts on the European side is forty-six; on the Asiatic side, forty."

Point of Main Attack.

"Anasolia Kara is the only fort of the entire group which is able to direct its fire against the Russian ships at the entrance to the strait. This, therefore, must be the first object of attack."

"The explosion announced in the Russian official account occurred, according to a telegram from Sebastopol, in a fort on the sea coast outside the entrance. The forts in the strait are handicapped by being built too near the water to be fully effective. This has been remedied, to some extent, by placing the batteries from them on the high ground overlooking the sea, above all."

"The delightful palaces and villas which dot the hillsides on either side of the Bosphorus have been abandoned."

"If the Russian ships can destroy the forts in the neck they can then bombard Constantinople itself."

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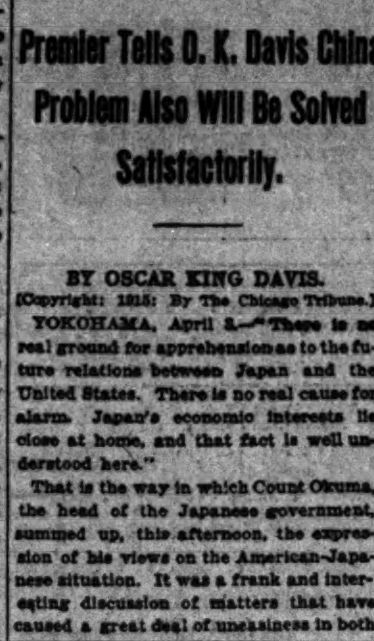
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How Allies Are Attacking Dardanelles in Their Advance on Constantinople.



Map of the Dardanelles region showing the Allied fleet and Russian troops landed, and the Turkish fleet and Russian troops landed.

HARVARD CHIEF INSISTS ON RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH

Tells German Critic University Does Not Attempt to Curb Views of People.

Cambridge, Mass., April 28.—President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard university made public today his reply to the letter addressed to him by Prof. Kuno Meyer of the University of Berlin, in which the latter protested against the publication by a Harvard student paper of a poem entitled "Gott Mit Uns."

Dr. Lowell disclaims for the university authorities any responsibility for the verse and says Harvard's policy of freedom of speech will be preserved.

Letter of President Lowell.

The letter of President Lowell follows: "Cambridge, Mass., April 27.—My Dear Prof. Meyer: Your letter has come and I am glad to hear of the feeling of irritation against Harvard that it shows. The poem and prize to which you refer I had never heard of until your letter came. On inquiry I find that it was a prize offered by the students for a student poem, a matter with which the authorities of the university can hardly interfere."

"As you are aware, the freedom of speech in an American university is limited, not are they themselves subject to their utterances to the direction of the authorities. On the contrary, we have endeavored to maintain the right of all members of the university to express themselves freely without censorship or supervision by the authorities of the university and have applied this rule impartially to those who favor Germany and those who favor the allies—to the former in the face of a pretty violent agitation for punishing professors by alumni of the university and its constituents."

Insists on Free Speech.

"This policy of freedom of speech we shall continue to pursue, for we believe it to be the only one which accords with the principles of academic freedom. I hope the time will come when you and your colleagues in Germany will recognize that this course is the only right one, and that it is essential to the cause of universal scholarship and human progress that scholars should associate together again on friendly terms without regard to national conflicts that have occurred."

"A. Lawrence Lowell."

Stop Two Swedish Vessels.

LONDON, April 28.—A Renter dispatch from Stockholm says the Swedish steamers *Martha* and *Vikna*, bound from England for Sweden, were stopped by German torpedo boats off Skagen, Sweden.

DEADLOCK HOLDS IN CARPATHIANS

Neither Russian Nor Tenthon Forces Able to Make Important Advances.

PETROGRAD, April 28.—The battle of the Russian and Austro-German armies in the vicinity of 677, in the Carpathian mountains, has entered its fifth day with no signs of diminishing and with the outcome still undecided.

Fighting is progressing in the narrow mountain defiles, and there is little opportunity for the carrying out of maneuvers because of heavy rain. The exceedingly strong Austro-German force is daily receiving reinforcements.

To the southwest of 677 the Russians still are threatening the pass which remains in German hands, though the summit immediately north and northwest already have been captured.

KURDS AND TURK SOLDIERS MASSACRE 800 CHRISTIANS

New York Hears Details from Urumiah, Stating Some Were Crucified and Burned Alive.

New York, April 28.—Details of the massacre of native Christians at Urumiah, Persia, by Kurds, received today by the Presbyterian board of foreign missions, state that not less than 800 have been murdered there and that not less than 2,000 have perished from disease.

The attacks, it would appear, have not been confined to Kurds, but have been made, in at least one instance, by Turkish soldiers. Crucifixion and burning Christians alive have been revived, missionaries reported to the board.

The attack in which Turkish soldiers were the assassins, according to reports received by the board, was made upon the American mission and the French Roman Catholic mission. Five native Russian priests, the reports assert, were taken from the American mission by the Turks.

The missionaries stated that these men were "treated badly" and added that it was not known to them if the priests were hanged.

A report had reached the Presbyterian missionaries at Tabriz that Americans at Urumiah had been forced to pay \$40,000 as a ransom for refugees who had fled to the mission for protection. This report, it was stated, had not been confirmed.

U. S. SENDS \$50,000.000 FOR RELIEF OF BELGIANS.

Total of Food and Clothing Shipped or to Be Shipped Aggregates 688,082 Tons, Report Says.

New York, April 28.—Food and clothing to the value of \$50,000,000 had been sent by the commission for relief in Belgium in the commission's ships to Rotterdam and distributed throughout Belgium up to April 5, according to the commission's report given out today. The total of food and clothing already shipped and arranged for shipment is 688,082 tons, the statement says.

GERMAN NORTH SEA FLEET NUMBERS 68 SHIPS OF WAR.

Captain of Swedish Steamer After Arriving in England Tells of Being Held Up by German Vessel.

LONDON, April 28, 2:22 p. m.—Capt. Scott, commanding a Swedish steamer, reports the presence in the North sea of a German fleet numbering no less than sixty-eight vessels all told.

Capt. Scott reports that while crossing the North sea he was held up by one of these German vessels. Following an examination of his papers he was permitted to proceed.

The German fleet was composed of vessels of all classes, from battleships to torpedo boats.

The date of Capt. Scott's encounter and just where in the North sea he sighted the German fleet have not been announced.

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OKUMA SCOUTS U. S.-JAP BREAK IN AN INTERVIEW

Premier Tells O. K. Davis China Problem Also Will Be Solved Satisfactorily.

BY OSCAR KING DAVIS.
(Copyright, 1918, by The Chicago Tribune.)
YOKOHAMA, April 2.—There is no real ground for apprehensions as to the future relations between Japan and the United States. There is no real cause for alarm. Japan's economic interests lie close at home, and that fact is well understood here.

That is the way in which Count Okuma, the head of the Japanese government, summed up, this afternoon, the expression of his views on the American-Japanese situation. It was a frank and interesting discussion of matters that have caused a great deal of uneasiness in both the United States and Japan.

Opening of the Interview.

After some discussion of politics and a comparison of methods in the two countries I asked the premier about the present economic condition of Japan, and also whether he was willing to give our readers the benefit of his views upon the bearing upon Japan's future relations with the United States which the economic situation of this country will have.

"Before discussing the economic situation," Count Okuma replied, "it is important to consider the causes which have led to the disturbance of the relations between Japan and the United States. These are chiefly two—first, the immigration question, and second, the Manchurian situation."

Friction from Immigration.

"Practically all of the friction that has arisen in America has grown out of one phase or another of the immigration question."

"The United States has had other such questions with other nations, which have always been solved by time, and so I hope for a similar solution of this question. There are now about 50,000 Japanese in the United States—that is, in the mainland territory—and as many, or perhaps a few more, in Hawaii."

"This is a smaller number than were in the United States at the time the so-called gentlemen's agreement was concluded. Since that time more Japanese have come from the United States than have gone there and the number in your country has been steadily reduced."

"This reduction has been slow, it is true, owing to the fact that a good many Japanese in America get married and the birth of children tends to keep up the total number of Japanese there. But the influx of Japanese has been practically stopped and there is a gradual but steady reduction going on."

Japs in Hawaii Decrease.

"There is a somewhat similar situation with regard to Hawaii. Some Japanese have gone from Hawaii to the mainland and some have returned to Japan. The number there is decreasing rather than increasing. It has been said in the United States that most of the Japanese in Hawaii were veterans of the war with Russia, and there has been some talk about their having their arms and uniforms with them."

"This talk about equipment is of course idle. Some of these men undoubtedly are veterans of the war with Russia, but it is not generally true of them."

"But the same influences that are operating to reduce the number of Japanese in the United States are at work in Hawaii, and I hope that time will solve this problem also."

Open Door Policy in Force.

"Now as to the Manchurian question. After the Boxer outbreak in 1900 Japan, Great Britain, and other nations joined with the United States in support of the principle of the open door, equal opportunity, and the maintenance of the integrity of China. Then came the Russian advance in Manchuria."

"Japan joined with the United States, Great Britain, and other nations in protesting against what Russia was doing there, but Japan was the only nation that went so far as to resist by force. After the war with Russia Japan naturally occupied a strong position in Manchuria."

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and stay so. They
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TORPEDO SINKS FRENCH CRUISER; 552 LIVES LOST

Austrian Submarine Causes
Disaster to Leon Gambetta
in Strait of Otranto.

PARIS, April 28.—The French cruiser Leon Gambetta was torpedoed and sunk in ten minutes by an Austrian submarine in the Strait of Otranto, leading to the Adriatic sea, on Monday night.

The official report of the ministry of marine says: "All the officers on board perished at their posts. One hundred and thirty-six members of the crew, including eleven under officers, were rescued by vessels sent out promptly to their help by the Italian authorities."

A later dispatch says two Italian destroyers arrived at Brindisi with twenty-two more survivors who were found on a raft. It is said the Gambetta had on board 714 men, so the total loss of life was 552.

The official statement indicates the attack was made in Italian waters, but a dispatch from Brindisi says this question has not been decided.

Sought to Blockade Strait.
From information gathered from various survivors who have reached Brindisi, it is possible to construct the story of the disaster as follows:

The Leon Gambetta parted company with the French cruiser Jules Ferry last night to cross the Strait of Otranto with a view of cooperating with other French ships in an attempt to block the Austrian fleet if it should seek to leave the Adriatic.

At midnight the warship was about twenty miles from Cape Santa Maria Leuca.

Suddenly there was a fearful explosion, which shook the cruiser fore and aft. Officers and men remained calm, and the survivors say, their first thought was not for their own safety, but rather to detect and attack the assailant.

The cruiser was hit rapidly, the commander gave orders that signals for help be sent and that the boats be lowered. It proved to be most difficult to lower the boats, owing to the position of the ship in the water.

Italians Rush to Rescue.
The first report of the destruction of the cruiser came from the men on duty at the semaphore station of Santa Maria Leuca. These men at once gave the alarm, and vessels were sent out to the aid of the lost Gambetta from Brindisi, Taranto, Otranto, and Bari. The men at the station also went out in their own boat, and were the first to reach the scene.

Most of the men perished, but were with- out clothing, as they had been asleep when the attack came.

They were taken from the water in a glacial condition. Some were wounded and others were killed. The bodies of the dead were not recovered.

While all suffered from exposure, all have not been definitely decided which of the Austrian submarines sank the Gambetta. A dispatch from Brindisi says it was the U.S. commanded by Lieut. George Ritter von Trapp, but the U.S. was seen by Italian fishermen near the scene on Monday afternoon.

CHEMIST CALLS GERMAN
BATTLE GAS NOT DEADLY.

William Hoskins Says It Only Ren-
ders Men Useless for Time—Sci-
entists Differ on Analysis.

That chlorine or bromine is the gas which the Germans employed in the recent fighting at Ypres is the opinion of three noted chemists—Prof. John E. H. Bradley, of Western University, Prof. W. D. Harkins, of the University of Chicago, and William Hoskins, of the firm of Mariner & Hoskins. They say it is incapable of doing much harm in almost unlimited quantities, and Mr. Hoskins.

"I believe the gas bombs contain chlorine," said Mr. Hoskins. "Enough will kill, but it is not a very effective gas. It is a little sniffing the gas effect would render the men useless for fighting for the time being only."

Mr. Hoskins said he did not believe any gas bombs were made in America. "Bromine is heavier and thus better than chlorine," said Prof. Harkins. "It is also more irritating to the lining of the nose and throat. It would be easy for the Germans to manufacture both from the salts of the Stassfurt mines."

The chlorine would spread faster than bromine, and a smaller quantity would have a greater area. Five ounces of liquid chlorine would make about forty-five quarts of gas, which would cover the same area in each direction.

CAUSES ACUTE BRONCHITIS.
LONDON, April 28.—Dr. John S. Haldane, who was sent to France to observe the effect of the gas used by the Germans in opening their attack near Ypres, reports that he has examined several Cana- dian who had been inhaled by the gas.

"These men," he said, "were lying struggling for breath and were blue in the face. On examining their blood with a spectroscope and by other means I ascertained that the blood was not dis- eased by the inhalation of an irritant gas."

"There was nothing to account for the blood and their struggles for air but the fact that they were that they were suffering from acute bronchitis, such as is caused by the inhalation of an irritant gas."

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GARY IN AUTOMOBILE CRASH.
Grand Corporation Official Shakes
Up When Machine Hits His
Motor Car.

New York, April 28.—(Special.)—Albert W. Gary, chairman of the board of the United States Steel corporation, was badly shaken up and his automobile dam- aged when another machine rammed his in Manhattan street tonight. Mr. Gary went home in a taxi, asserting that he was only a little dizzy from the shock.

Mother's Pies a Family Bonanza.



"My mamma makes the best lemon pies in the whole country," William Dorsey Randall told his schoolmates one day. William is 10 years old. He did the children were convinced.

They begged William to bring two pies next day, and William, having a practical turn of mind, brought six and sold them. The other children carried the praise of the pies home and soon William conceived the idea of selling his mother's pies to his playmates' mothers. His trade grew so rapidly that Mrs. Randall had to employ a maid to take care of the other children while she devoted her time to making pies.

William sells them after school on a fifty-fifty basis and is making enough to clothe himself and his brothers and sisters, besides bringing in a tidy income for his mother. William had left his home at 4:05 Greenwood avenue with his basket on his arm yesterday, but a photographer found him selling one of the pastries to Miss Elsie Cullom of 5335 Cornell avenue.

"I'm going to open a bakery some day when I get big enough," said the pie vendor, proudly.

GREECE SPLIT ON WAR QUESTION

(Continued from first page.)

land and France are forcing the Dardanelles.

Here is Greece's chance to join her lot with the allies, and in the destruction of the Turk free some 3,000,000 Greek Christians from Moslem rule, and, as a reward, receive a large part of Asia Minor.

The task cannot be hard, because the Greek general staff was willing, slight handed, to attack Turkey last May.

Influences on King.
The king's motive is less clear. It may be any one or a combination of influences.

In the first place, his wife is the sister of the Kaiser. Her soul is in his war. Of this there need be no secret. It is whispered, however, that if the king joins the allies even against the Turks she will return to Germany.

To this perfectly human influence, which incidentally shows how the personal relations of rulers affect nations, is added another not so excusable—the palace crowd.

The palace crowd consists of the brothers of the king and their followers, who have not filed a heroic page in Grecian history.

They are jealous of the popularity, power, and prestige of Venizelos. They are not only opposing his influence with the king but are said to be intriguing against him throughout the nation.

Staff Against Venizelos.
Against Venizelos also is aligned the general staff. The staff was for war against Turkey single handed last spring. It claimed to be able to beat Turkey and to beat Bulgaria. If Bulgaria in old fashioned Balkan style joined in, it was expected that in the event of Bulgaria's participation Roumania and Serbia would help Greece.

Serbia is now fighting for life against Austria. Roumania's action remains uncertain, and so, the general staff adds, if Greece should become involved with Turkey she might also have to face Bulgaria unaided by either of her former allies.

Venizelos has limited his request for military aid to the navy and a division to fight at the Dardanelles.

His opponents reply that war against Turkey would be the signal for a massing of Greeks in Asia Minor, that the army would be sent to their aid and the Bulgarian border left exposed.

The Greek officers have largely been educated in Germany, believe Germany will win, and probably hope so.

Venizelos hopes and believes that the allies will succeed.

Venizelos refused to fight Turkey last

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LOT SALE
SUNDAY, MAY 2
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UP

TAKE MILWAUKEE AVE. CAR TO LAWRENCE AVE.
SEE BIG AD—TOMORROW

ALLIES ASSERT FOE WAS DRIVEN BACK OVER YSER

Germans Reported to Be Hold-
ing Only One Point on the
West Bank of Canal.

LONDON, April 28.—Our operations in conjunction with the French have stopped the German attack.

In these words Field Marshal Sir John French, commander in chief of the British forces on the continent, announced the conclusion of another German attempt to break through the allied lines around Ypres and along the Yser canal, which brought about one of the most sanguinary battles of the war.

This, however, only brings to an end the first phase of the battle, for the allies have yet to win back the ground which they lost in the German sweep. For this purpose they are now delivering counter attacks against the German lines. Only at one place, Bessene, have the Germans managed to get their footing on the western bank of the canal, while to the north of Ypres the positions remain much as they were, the allies making no claims to an advance there and the Germans reporting that all of the British attacks have been repulsed.

Fighting at Other Places.
Fighting also continues in Champagne, where the Germans make claim to the capture of a strong French position; in the Argonne and the Woëvre, where the French say they are progressing, and in the Vosges, where both sides claim to be in possession of Hartmanns-Werkkopf. It is probable that this mountain, which commands the plains of Alsace, has changed hands several times; this would account for the contradictory reports.

The official statement issued in Paris states German gains in Champagne. It says:

"In Champagne the Germans took from us in the region of Beaunebourg 300 yards of advanced trenches. We have retaken half of them."

"The same thing has occurred at Hartmanns-Werkkopf. The Germans have directed an intense fire against the summit of this mountain, which has been held by us since the beginning of the war. We have not been able to attack today."

German Official Statement.
BERLIN, April 28.—The German army headquarters' staff today gave out the following official statement:

"The English attempted yesterday to recapture the territory which they had lost in Flanders. They attacked on both sides of the Ypres-Pillart high road, but the attack failed."

"In the Champagne district, an extensive French group of fortifications north of Le Mesnil was taken by us by storm, and successfully defended against several counter attacks."

"After their unsuccessful advances of April 26 the French have made no more fresh attempts to attack our positions on the Argonne front."

The statement closes with a strong argument that many of the claims of gains made by allied reports are false.

Canadian Losses Heavy.
Ottawa, Ont., April 28.—A list of casualties among officers in the Canadian division issued tonight contains thirty-one names. Four officers are listed as killed, thirteen wounded, and seven missing and wounded.

There were about 600 officers in the Canadian division at the front.

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home surroundings.

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Branch: 1309 No. Clark Street

ITALY ACCEPTS ALLIES' TERMS?

Government Expected to An-
nounce Agreement Soon;
Waits Proper Moment.

WILL THEN JOIN WAR.

ROME, April 28.—Information from semi-official sources is to the effect that an agreement between Italy and the allies, practically amounting to an alliance, undoubtedly will be concluded in the near future. The agreement is regarded as the prelude to Italy's intervention in the war. Reports that such an agreement had already been reached are said to be premature.

Meanwhile the government remains freedom of action while the Italian conversations—this term is used rather than "negotiations"—are pending. The government, it is expected, will announce the eventual failure of these conversations simultaneously with the announcement of Italian intervention when an opportune time arrives.

King Cancels Engagements.
King Victor Emmanuel, who had accepted an invitation to attend the unveiling of a monument commemorating the sailing of Garibaldi's expedition to Sicily at Quarto on May 5, has withdrawn his acceptance. An official note issued today gives the reason for the change in the king's plans.

"Owing to the uncertain political situation the king has appointed the Duke of Genoa to represent him at the Quarto celebration and the king's presence at the unveiling of the monument is regarded here as of significance in two respects. In the first place, it appears that the king is canceling all engagements in order to devote his time exclusively to the international situation. At the same time, it is realized that the interventionists had counted on the king's presence at the celebration, which they had planned to make a great patriotic demonstration in favor of Italy's joining the allies.

The canceling of the acceptance is regarded here as of significance in two respects. In the first place, it appears that the king is canceling all engagements in order to devote his time exclusively to the international situation. At the same time, it is realized that the interventionists had counted on the king's presence at the celebration, which they had planned to make a great patriotic demonstration in favor of Italy's joining the allies.

Munition Depot Ablaze.
"During the course of the day of April 27 our aviators launched thirty-two shells on the station at Bollwiller (seven miles north-west of Metz) and destroyed the munition depot at Chamblay, where they set fire to a depot of munitions."

"The station of Arnaville (on the Lorraine frontier) and the junction of the railways of Chamblay and Thioncourt have been bombarded at night."

Hanger Roof Fired.
"On April 26 one of our aeroplanes dropped six projectiles on the hangars of the dirigible at Friedrichshafen. Three bombs were dropped in the center of the city. Three persons were killed and a number of others were injured."

Strike at Zeppelin Base.
BERLIN, April 28.—The military station at Rastatt, this morning reported the appearance of a squadron of allied aviators making for Friedrichshafen, where the headquarters of the Zeppelin dirigible balloons is located.

Raid at Munster Factory.
GENEVA, April 28.—A French aviator yesterday threw four bombs on the Munster rifle factory at Osnabrück, near Stuttgart.

According to information coming into Geneva, considerable damage was done. A number of rifles, together with some machinery, were destroyed.

Bombard German Town.
PETROGRAD, April 28.—A Russian giant aeroplane has paid a visit to the East Prussian town of Neidenburg, twenty-four miles south of Königsberg, where it dropped 1,200 pounds of explosives. The railroad terminal property appeared to have been seriously damaged.

At Szwab, in Russian Poland, a German aeroplane was brought down, but it fell within the German lines.

Consideration of the facts, the report continues, is left to the commission to decide whether any help which the foundation may be disposed to give in Serbia should first be devoted to the direction and support of a strong systematic fight upon the basis which now prevails and which are swiftly enveloping the entire nation.

It is more important to safeguard those not yet infected by looking the sick than it is to give every care to those who are already infected.

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FOUR AIRSHIPS OF GERMANY "GOT" BY THE FRENCH

Paris Official Statement Tells
of Victory in Air; Teutonic
Depots Damaged.

PARIS, April 28.—The official statement of the war office tonight says: "During the course of the day of April 27 four German machines were pursued and reached by our aviators. One fell within the lines of the enemy near Brimont. Two others came to the earth near our trenches—one in Champagne and the other in the region of Avesnes—were destroyed by our artillery. The fourth fell within our lines at Metz, west of Helms. The two German aviators, who were not wounded, were taken prisoner."

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oners Food and Clothes
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DUMBA BACK OF PLAN.

Washington, D. C., April 28.—(Special.)—President Wilson has intervened personally with Czar Nicholas in behalf of an amelioration of the condition of Austrian prisoners of war in the Siberian detention camps.

The president has asked the czar to permit American diplomatic and consular officers to forward and distribute food, clothing and money from the Austrian government to the prison camps.

If the czar grants the request of the president the work of the United States in relieving distress occasioned by the war will be greatly extended.

In appealing personally to the emperor the president acted at the instance of Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, who submitted representations concerning the sad plight of more than 100,000 Austrian civilians, who were transported by the Russian to Siberia together with large numbers of captured Austrian soldiers.

The Russians deported the civilian residents of the Austrian territory they captured on the ground that they would pay for the Russian operations if they remained. According to Dr. Dumba, these civilians were transported to Siberia with only the clothes on their backs and subjected to indescribable privations, from which thousands have perished either en route or in the prison camps.

ROOSEVELT SAYS HE USED BOSSES TO HELP PEOPLE

Questions of Own Lawyer Give Him Chance to Upset Claims Made by Ivins.

BY EDWIN C. HILL.

Syracuse, N. Y., April 28.—(Special.)—The better to eye to the blind and foot to the lame, Theodore Roosevelt took counsel with the wicked when he was governor of this state. To gain cunning and strength to break the jaws of the unrighteous, he breakfasted with the "easy boss" and ran to and fro when the "easy boss" called.

So he testified today when Mr. Bowers released him from the knots tied by Mr. Ivins and gave him the chance to answer the wounds made by Ivins' little, sharp knives. He was his own first aid to the injured, was the colonel, and the way he applied balm and ointment kept the courtroom in merry humor all day long.

Talking a hundred words to the minutes, participating with both hands, pounding his fist upon the justice's bench, boiling from the witness chair, he cried high and vibrantly that the things of which he was accused were not what they seemed.

Quick in Flashing Answers.

There was never a measurable interval between the flash of Mr. Bowers' questions and the report of the colonel's replies. Nothing could stop him once his feet took the path he had been longing for. The protests of Bowers' counsel were stormed down. Appeals to the court availed nothing, because the court ruled that it was not within his province to regulate "the ordinary manner of the witness."

It was a grand day, though hard on the ear drums. Seeking point by point to shatter Mr. Ivins' revelations and insinuations, Col. Roosevelt declared over and over again that his main purpose from first to last was to acquaint himself with the popular will and to enforce it if the forces of evil were not too strong. Sometimes there were too potent, but nevertheless he had done his best, even to consorting with jinn and sorcerers. The people and the best interests of the people! This was his never failing reason, his justification, his aim, and his end.

Was it really necessary to recognize or frequent bosses? Absolutely—and here the colonel's smile was scornful as he confided to the jurors that Platt dominated the legislature and simply had to be taken into consideration if good measures were to be put through. He could not break with the organization, or the people would certainly be wronged.

With the utmost dexterity, his high colored mind whirling and flashing, the colonel justified, explained, extenuated, defended, and lauded his own acts as governor and president.

Tomorrow is apt to be the colonel's last day on the stand. Mr. Bowers has not

many more questions to put to him, apparently, since the most essential points made by Mr. Ivins have been reviewed.

Letters Call Barnes Menace.

At the opening of the session, a speech made by Col. Roosevelt at Hudson Falls was read. In it Col. Roosevelt was reported as saying that Mr. Barnes was a menace to the state of New York and that if he was a menace before election he was "a menace yet."

In another speech Col. Roosevelt was quoted as saying that Mr. B. and Mr. M. should be in the same party. The speech was delivered in Saratoga. In it Col. Roosevelt was quoted as saying that one controls New York and the other controls Albany.

Col. Roosevelt said the speech was substantially correct, but that part of things he said had been left out and part had been shortened and incorrectly reported. "I never said Mr. B. and Mr. M.," he said. "I said Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy."

In another speech Col. Roosevelt was quoted as saying that "Mr. Whitman was one of the most efficient instruments of Tammany." An objection on the reading of this speech was sustained.

Refers to the Salary.

"What was your salary as president of the United States?" asked Mr. Ivins. "Fifty thousand dollars."

"Did you receive appropriate \$25,000 for your traveling expenses?"

Mr. Bowers objected and was sustained. Mr. Ivins argued that he wanted to test the good faith of the witness and show that although \$50,000 was the president's salary, he approved of a man who gave him \$25,000 for traveling expenses.

"This witness," the attorney said, "has charged the existence of invisible government. I want to test his good faith."

Mr. Ivins then read from a manuscript article bearing the colonel's name. In it the colonel deplored personal attacks on men in public life from the stump.

Mr. Ivins then announced he was through with the witness.

Witness Taken by Bowers.

Mr. Bowers then began his redoubled examination.

"Col. Roosevelt," he said, "do you remember Mr. Ivins' questions about the report of the Clapp committee?"

"All right; I'll now read from testimony of Elmer Dover, secretary of the Republican national committee, before the Clapp committee."

In his testimony as read, Mr. Dover, who furnished a list of contributors to the investigating committee, said he was not by any means certain of its correctness.

Mr. Ivins then said he made no attempt to total the subscription, but that Col. Roosevelt himself had said that Mr. Cortelyou had told him the fund was about half the size of President McKinley's, or about \$500,000.

Mr. Bowers replied, "Read the record in this case." Here Col. Roosevelt says, "I assume you are reading from the official report," and Mr. Ivins replied, "I am."

Ivins Denies Misleading Him.

Justice Andrews asked Mr. Bowers if he wanted to show by Mr. Cortelyou's testimony that he estimated the actual total of the campaign contributions as \$500,000.

"Precisely," replied Mr. Bowers, "and I want to show also that other persons made other estimates. I don't see why the witness was misled by Mr. Ivins."

Mr. Ivins protested, saying, "I misled nobody, certainly not as to the witness as this one. Col. Roosevelt himself said he knew more about the contributions than the Clapp committee did. He voluntarily made that statement about the \$500,000."

"Give your conversation with Mr. Cortelyou," said Mr. Bowers.

"It was," said Col. Roosevelt, "ten years ago. It was to the effect we had received about half of what President McKinley had. I was mistaken when I said Mr. Cortelyou told me our contributions in 1904 were \$500,000. I had \$3,000,000 in my mind when he said that. That was something like the figure President McKinley's fund totaled. Mine in 1904, Mr. Cortelyou told me, was about \$1,800,000. I was in error."

Mr. Bowers then called Col. Roosevelt's attention to correspondence between him

and Senator Platt concerning the franchise tax bill.

"Col. Roosevelt, you have testified to many conferences with Senator Platt and suggestions received from him."

"Yes," said Col. Roosevelt. "I found his wide knowledge of much value to me. I consulted Mr. Platt on all important matters that came up through my entire administration. My purpose was partly to take advantage of his experience and partly to see if I could not come to an agreement with him as head of the Republican party. I knew I could get good things done in Albany if I did not break with the party. I knew I could prevent wrong. The organization controlled both houses of the legislature. I had to prevent a break. If there had been one I could not have had any nominees confirmed by the legislature."

"I became convinced that the organization controlled the senate, and if there was likely to be an issue between me and the senate, I must go to Senator Platt."

Made No Business Fliegens.

"As for the nomination," the colonel went on, "I saw Senator Platt after I had been informed he had decided to have me nominated for governor."

Mr. Bowers then read the letter in which Senator Platt wrote: "I had heard you were a little loose in regard to the relations between capital and labor, and that your candidacy has become a practical certainty."

"Before you were elected, did you make any promises to, or about any business?" he asked.

"Certainly did not."

"Did you have conversations with Senator Platt about the franchise tax bill?"

"Yes, several of them."

"What was said?"

"Mr. Platt told me he objected to the passage of any bill. Mr. Platt and I did not discuss the form of the franchise tax bill. In substance he said he objected to the principle of taxing the franchise of these big corporations. I advocated that taxation. Later he agreed with me that it would be better to have central taxation by the state, rather than taxation by the localities."

Called Special Session.

"Is it a fact that you called a special session of the legislature which passed a bill providing for central taxation?"

"It is."

"Did you consider securing such a bill your duty to the people of this state?"

"I did. Do you mean the most important?"

"Wait, wait," said Mr. Bowers. "You have answered."

Mr. Bowers asked the witness further questions about the franchise tax. The colonel said:

"I had a number of talks with Senator

Platt about the contents of that letter (about the franchise tax). Mr. Platt said it was true that the big corporations, whose directors were morally bound to look after the interests of their investors, contributed to both parties. He said they did it as a matter of protection from dishonest men, and the only way in which to receive this protection was to keep alive the party organizations. He considered I was unjustly attacking the corporations."

Bought Best Men Everywhere.

"Did you confer with Senator Platt about Mr. Glenhannon?"

"I did."

"Was his name presented to you by Senator Grady?"

"Yes. He was the leader of the Democratic organization in the senate. In questions like that I treated the Democratic as I did the Republican organization. I always insisted upon getting the best man for the position. I would first accept the recommendation of the organization if the man was a good man."

"As for the recommendation of Gov. Hughes as mentioned in the correspondence, I felt that the majority of the Republicans desired his recommendation. I held interviews and communicated with the various Republican party men to get their views."

"Were these gentlemen opposed to Gov. Hughes?"

"They were."

"As a matter of fact, you wrote a letter congratulating Mr. Barnes for making the nomination of Gov. Hughes unanimous, didn't you?"

"I did. In 1908 the men I communicated with told me the men who were back of Hughes were trying to break my influence and attack my position. I paid no heed to their statements. I went right ahead, believing that the best man available should be nominated."

Tells of Campaign Issues.

"Col. Roosevelt, did you go to the Saratoga convention in 1910?"

"I did."

"Were you opposed to Mr. Barnes?"

"Yes."

"Then you did have some discussion with him?"

"Yes."

"On what issues?"

An objection was sustained. Col. Roosevelt said, however: "I made my facts on two issues. I was selected to go into the fight. I did so at the urgent request of Gov. Hughes."

Mr. Roosevelt said the two issues were: "Should the bosses be perpetuated and should New York have direct primaries?"

Fought Platt on Payn.

Mr. Bowers called Col. Roosevelt's attention to letters which passed between

him and Senator Platt, in which the name of Louis Payn was mentioned and asked:

"When did you talk to Senator Platt about Mr. Payn?"

"During the latter part of 1909 and the early part of 1910. Mr. Platt insisted that Payn be not removed from the office of state superintendent of insurance and I was equally as determined that Payn should not remain. The senator said to me: 'If you remove Payn I have an irrevocable agreement with the Democrats and I'll keep removing Payn and so will manage to keep him out of office about two-thirds of the time.' Payn was finally got out of the office and Mr. Hendricks was appointed in his stead."

Talks of Vice Presidency.

"Did you converse with Senator Platt about the vice presidency?" Mr. Bowers asked.

"Yes. Senator Platt urged me to take the place. At first Senator Platt did not indicate his feeling in the matter. But toward the end he insisted that I must take the place. He told me the New York delegation would place me in nomination. I said I would not take it. I wanted to be governor because there were one or two jobs to do."

In Philadelphia, Senator Platt, having met with an accident, was confined to his room. He sent for me and I went to him. He told me I must accept the nomination as vice president. He said that if I did not I certainly would not be

renominated for governor. I said: 'All right, we'll fight it out then next fall.'

"Then I went downstairs and told the New York delegation that they nominated me to get me out of the governorship. I told them I would fight for the nomination in the fall."

"While I was talking Senator Platt sent a messenger—I think it was his son, Frank—for me. The messenger told me the senator wanted to see me again and that I must be under a misapprehension. So I went to see the senator."

"This time Senator Platt said I had misunderstood him and that he would withdraw his decision about the vice presidency. He said I would be nominated for governor in the fall and that the New York delegation would put Timothy Woodruff in nomination for vice president."

Then the colonel hesitated, smiled broadly, and said:

"And the New York delegation did not nominate or second me."

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Here Are Tests.

TEST 1

The tests themselves

1. Move a lighted m eyes. (Full credit given briefest period.)
2. Place a wooden b given if block is graspe
3. Show the wooden with it and say: "Th it to play with?" (Cr
4. Offer a child a chocolate of the same the chocolate and does
5. Show the child a it in paper and presen it. (Credit given if eating.)
6. Make simple mo sitting down, standing do the same. (Credit completed.)

MENTAL AG

7. "Show me your Show me your mouth. (This is, in fact, an it still a paw and not or expressive move formed by looking at the instructions a the child will show his his mouth by opening
8. "Listen well and 6-4; 6-8." Pronou distinctly, with one-h pair at a time. (Full repetition.) If the children a second, try
9. Place picture 1 b is that?" or "What pictures 2 and 3. (Pl given. If some objecta fags should be mount child should be able action in the picture, pictures with interpre the last sort to the p "A prisoner." "The climb up on his bed i slow, which is barred.
10. "What is your body is given. And name is required. If name, the question, " is asked. "If the mamma." It is consid
11. "Listen well a

Here's Chance to Test Your Mental Development According to Famous Binet System



Figure 1.

cold and hungry." (No errors of any kind are allowed.)

MENTAL AGE: 4 YEARS.

12. "Are you a little boy or a little girl?" If necessary, "Are you a little boy?" "Are you a little girl?"

13. Show the child a penknife, saying, "What is that? What is it called?" Then show a penny, and finally a key, asking the same questions. (The names of three objects are required. If the child answers "knife" instead of "penknife" or "pennies" instead of "penny" the answer is considered satisfactory.)

14. Listen well and repeat what I say: 4-9-2; 5-8-1. (Full credit is given for one correct repetition. The numbers are pronounced as indicated above.)

Figure 12.

15. "You see these two lines? Which one is the longer?" (Figure 12.) (The lines should be parallel, and five and six centimeters long, respectively. No hesitation or error is allowed.)

MENTAL AGE: 5 YEARS.

16. Place two boxes, weighing three and twelve grams, respectively, on the table before the child, leaving a space of five or six centimeters between them. Say, "You see these two boxes? Tell me which one is heavier." Repeat, using boxes weighing six and fifteen grams, and if there is any doubt repeat the process, using the first pair. All the boxes should be of the same size.

17. Draw a square two inches long with ink and ask the child to copy it, giving him pen and ink to do so. (The pencil must not be substituted. The tendency of young subjects is to reduce the size of the figure, but that is not significant in the test. Figure 4 shows tolerable results in examples 1, 2, and 3. Examples 4, 5, and 6 are not satisfactory.)

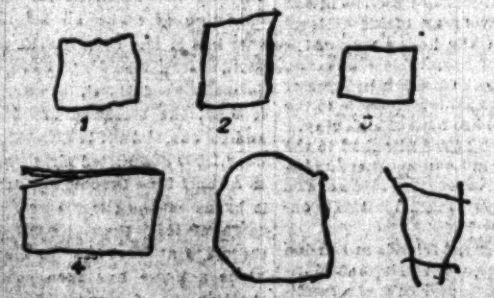


Figure 4.

18. "Listen well and repeat what I say: My name is Charlie. O! The naughty dog." 19. Place four pennies in a row before the child and say, "Do you see those pennies? Count them and tell me how many there are." (Child is required to point to each of them with his finger and no error is allowed. Binet comments that this is not an educational test, because "has one even met an individual who has never learned to count; if his intelligence permitted it?")

20. Place an oblong card before the child on the table and place also, nearer to him, two triangular cards formed by cutting another card like the first one in two along the diagonal. Place these two triangular cards in such a position that their hypotenuses form a right angle one with the other, and then say to the child, "Put these two pieces together so that they will form one card like this," indicating the oblong card. (If the child turns over one triangular piece without noticing it, it is permissible to begin again. The child will be likely to turn to the examiner when he has made a combination. Because the examiner's attitude will then determine whether the child will proceed or remain content, no hint should be given.)

MENTAL AGE: 6 YEARS.

21. "Is it morning now?" "Is it afternoon now?" 22. "What is a fork?" "What is a table?" "What is a horse?" "What is a mamma?" (If

some use of three of the objects is given, the answer is considered correct.)

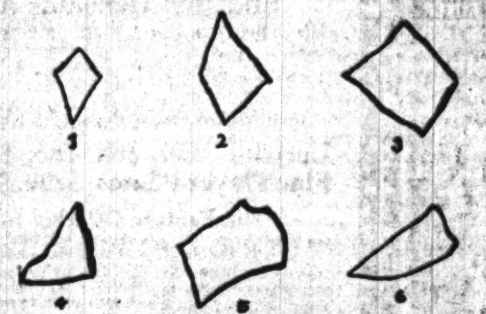


Figure 5.

23. Draw a diamond with ink and ask the child to copy it with pen and ink. (This is much more difficult than the square, because of the varying direction of the lines. Half the children at 4 years fail. Examples 1, 2, and 3 of figure 5 are considered satisfactory. The last three are not.)

24. Place thirteen pennies in a row on the table before the child and say, "Count these pennies for me, pointing to each of them as you count it." (At 7 years there should be no failures. At 6 years two-thirds of the subjects fail.)



Figure 6.

25. Show pictures of faces. (Figure 6.) Expose first the upper two alone, next the two middle ones, and last the lower ones, saying each time, "Which is the prettier of these two faces?" (No error allowed.)

MENTAL AGE: 7 YEARS.

26. "Show me your right hand." "Show me your left ear." (The performance is satisfactory if the child shows a knowledge of right and left. Some hesitation is permitted, but the examiner must not betray the correct answer in any way. There are obviously only two possibilities.)

27. Show pictures as in test 5. (See discussion of No. 4.)

28. "Take this key and put it on that chair, bring me the book lying on the table, and open the door." (Repeat these directions distinctly twice.)

29. Place three 2 cent and three 1 cent stamps on the table before the child. Make sure that he knows the two from the ones, and then ask him to count how much they would all cost. (No error is allowed, and the child should not be allowed to repeat the test.)

30. Have four pieces of colored paper, red, blue, yellow, and green. Point to each, asking "What is this color?" (No error is allowed.)

MENTAL AGE: 8 YEARS.

31. (a) "Do you know what paper is?" "Do you know what cardboard is?" "Are they alike?" "In what way are they not alike?"

(b) "Have you ever seen a fly?" "Have you ever seen a butterfly?" "Are they alike?" "In what way are they not alike?"

(c) "Do you know wood when you see it?"



Figure 2.

"Do you know glass when you see it?" "Are they alike?" "In what way are they not alike?" (Two satisfactory answers required. An answer is satisfactory if any one difference such as size or color is noted.)

32. "I want you to count backward from 20 to 0, like this, 20-19-18." (This must be accomplished in twenty seconds. One error is permitted.)

33. The four pictures in figure 7 are shown one at a time and the question asked with each, "What

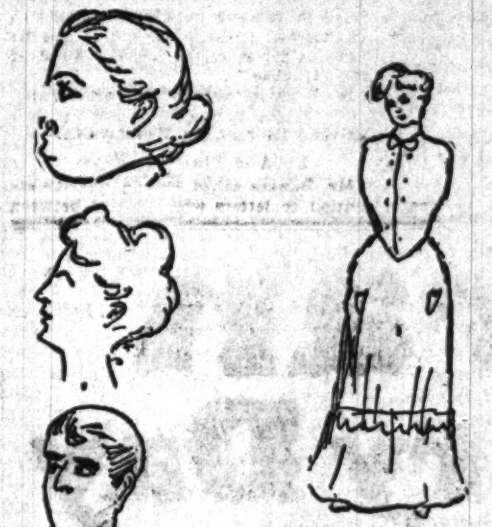


Figure 7.

is missing in this picture?" (Three correct replies are required.)

34. "What day is today?" "What is the date?" (An error of three or four days is allowed in the day of the month. There should hardly be a mistake in the day, still less in the month, and almost never in the year. The most common mistake is a failure to know the year, however.)

35. "Listen well and repeat what I say: 3-8-5-7-1; 9-2-7-3-0; 6-1-8-3-9." (One group at one time. One exact answer required.)

MENTAL AGE: 9 YEARS.

36. In a pile before the child place the following coins: Ten pennies, two nickels, two dimes, one quarter, one half dollar. Then propose a game of storekeeping, the child to keep the store and use the pile of money to make change, while the experimenter acts as customer. Add some articles for sale. Then buy something for 4 cents. Give the child a quarter and require the change.

37. Test No. 22. (Definitions superior to use are required.)

38. Show the child successively a penny, a dime, a dollar, a quarter, a nickel, a half dollar, a \$2 bill, a \$10 bill, a \$5 bill. Ask "What is this?" with each of them.

39. "Name the months of the year in order." (One error and fifteen seconds allowed.)

40. (a) "If you were going away and missed the train, what would you do?" (Correct answers: Wait for another train. Take the next one, etc. Incorrect answers: I should try not to miss it. Run after it. Go home again. Buy a ticket.)

(b) "If one of the boys should hit you without meaning to, what would you do about it?" (Correct answers: Do nothing; pardon him; excuse him; tell him to be more careful the next time. Incorrect answers which show that the reaction, "without meaning to," was not understood. Tell the teacher. Get even. Punish him.)

(c) "If you broke something which didn't belong to you, what would you do?" (Correct answers: Pay for it; ask to be excused. Incorrect answers are generally unintelligible, such as "I would have to make it pay," "I would have to cry." Binet considers the test satisfactory met, if two correct answers are given.)

MENTAL AGE: 10 YEARS.

41. Place on the table before the child five boxes weighing three, six, nine, twelve, and fifteen grams, respectively. Say to him, "These little boxes all weigh different amounts. Some are heavier and some lighter. I want you to place the heaviest here, and by its side the one which is a little less heavy, and then the one a little less heavy, and so on, till you get to the lightest one." (This is a test of intelligence almost wholly devoid of culture. It is, however, a special sort of test, which many otherwise intelligent children are unable to perform. Three trials are allowed, and one perfect result is required.)

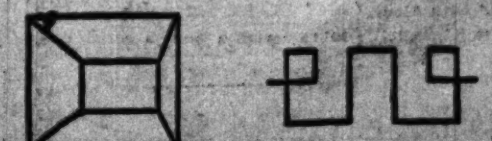


Figure 8.

42. "I am going to show you two drawings and after you have looked at them I shall take them away and ask you to draw them from memory. You must look at them closely because you will only have them for ten seconds, and that is a very short time." (Drawings are shown in figure 8.)

(Full credit is given if the whole of one drawing and half of the other is reproduced exactly.)

43. "I am going to read to you some sentences; in each one of them there is something foolish or absurd. You listen carefully and tell me each time what it is that is foolish."

Three of the five sentences given below must be shown above:

(a) "An unfortunate bicycle rider fell on his head and was killed instantly; he was taken to a hospital, and they fear he will not recover. What is foolish in that?"

(b) "I have three brothers, Paul, Ernest, and myself. What is foolish about that?"

(c) "The body of a young girl cut into eighteen pieces was found yesterday. People think that she killed herself. What is foolish in that?"

(d) "There was a railroad accident yesterday, but not a serious one; only forty-eight persons were killed."

(e) "A man said, 'If I should ever grow desperate and kill myself I should not use Friday for the purpose, because Friday is an unlucky day and might bring me unhappiness.' What is foolish in that?"

44. (a) "If you were delayed on your way to school, what would you do about it?" (Correct: I would have to hurry, etc. Incorrect: Be punished. Never do it again, etc.)

(b) "Before taking part in something very important, what would you do?" (Correct: Think about it, ask advice, etc. Incorrect: Generally unintelligible.)

(c) "Why do we more easily pardon a bad act done in anger than one done without anger?" (Correct: Because an act done in anger is not intentional; an angry person is not responsible; etc. Incorrect answers generally indicate a failure to understand the question.)

(d) "If some one should ask you your opinion of some one whom you do not know very well, what would you say?" (Correct: I could not give any; I could not speak without knowing, etc. Incorrect responses are generally unintelligible.)

(e) "Why should we judge a person by his acts, rather than by his words?" (Correct: Actions speak louder than words, etc. Incorrect answers again are unintelligible.)

(The child is allowed twenty seconds for each question. Two errors are permitted.)

45. Write the words "Paris," "fortune," "stream." Show them to the child, reading them to him several times. Then give him pen and ink and tell him to write a sentence containing all three of them. (Full credit given for two sentences containing the three words.)

MENTAL AGE: 12 YEARS.

46. "Which is the longer of these two lines?" This question is repeated for a series of pairs of lines, the last three of which are equal at seven centimeters. The first three, however, show the right hand line longer. It is a test to show resistance to suggestion. (Full credit given if the answer is correct; one-half credit if the child judges two of the last three pairs of equal length.)

47. Test 45. (Full credit given if one sentence containing three words is given.)

48. "I want you to say just as many words as you can in fifteen minutes. Some boys say as many as 200. Now you must try and see how many you can think of." (Full credit is given if the child gives a minimum of sixty words in three minutes. The grouping of the words given is also significant, but is not taken into consideration.)

49. "What does charity mean?" "Justice?"

"Kindness?" (Two correct answers are required. "Charity" should suggest unfortunate people and kindness shown to them. "Justice" should contain the idea of law, of protection accorded to people or their interests, or the idea of people being treated according to their merits. "Kindness" should bring to mind the idea of affection, tenderness, simple acts of kindness where no inequality exists between those who give and those who receive.)

50. "Find the sentences which these words make. Fix the words in their proper order." For an at the early hour we country started. To asked exercise my I teacher correct my. A defendi dog defend his master bravely. (Correct: We started for the country at an early hour, as we started at an early hour for the country, etc. I asked my teacher to correct my exercise. A good dog defends his master bravely, or, a dog defends his good master bravely.)

MENTAL AGE: 15 YEARS.

51. "I am going to say seven numbers. Listen well and repeat them exactly. 4-0-2-6-5-3-7; 9-5-1-8-2-6; 2-7-4-9-5-6-5." (One success in three required.)

52. "Do you know what the word rhymes mean? Two words which rhyme are two words which



Figure 3.

in the same sound. Thus 'mutton' rhymes with 'button.' They both end in 'ton.' Do you understand? Now I am going to give you a word, and you try to find the words that rhyme with it. The word is 'obey.' Find all the words that rhyme with 'obey.' (Three words required in one minute.)

53. "Listen carefully to what I say and repeat it exactly. 'The other day I saw on the street a pretty yellow dog. Little Morris has sold his nice new apron.'"

54. Tests numbers 9 and 27. Interpretation required.

55. (a) "A woman was walking through a park in Chicago. Suddenly she stopped, dreadfully frightened. She ran to the nearest policeman and told him she had seen hanging from the limb of a tree a '—' after a pause—'a what?' (Correct answer: A person who had been hanged.)

(b) My neighbor has just received some singular visits. One after another, a doctor, a lawyer, and a priest called. What is happening at my neighbor's?" (Correct answers: He is ill; he is dying; some one is very ill there; some one is dead. Full credit in this test is given only if both questions are answered correctly.)

ADULTS.

56. "Here is a paper folded in four. Suppose that here (pointing to a small triangle, which has been drawn in the edge that consists of a single fold), I cut out this little triangle of paper. Now, if I unfold the paper, how will it look? Draw the paper as it would appear unfolded and show how and where it would be cut." (Figure 10.) (Requirements: Two diamonds drawn in a line with each other and each in the center of one-half of the square.)

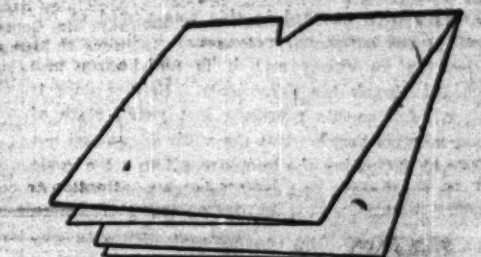


Figure 10.

57. An oblong card cut in two along a diagonal is placed in position before the subject. "Look well at the lower piece of card. Suppose that I lift it and place this edge (tracing the edge a-b), on this edge (a-b) of the upper piece. Suppose further that this point (c) is placed just on this point (b). Now I take away the piece. In your imagination place it as I have described and draw its outline in this position. Commence by following the outline of the first piece." (Figure 11.) (It is required that a right angle be represented at (b) and that the edge a-c be shorter than the edge a-b.)

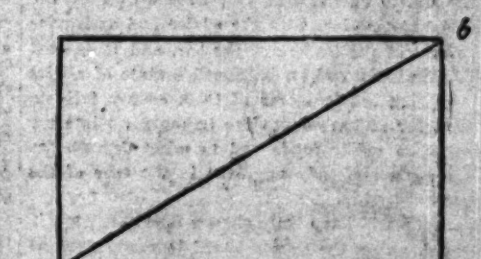


Figure 11.

58. "What is the difference between lateness and idleness?" "What is the difference between event and advent?" "What is the difference between evolution and revolution?" (Two correct responses required. Idleness results from external circumstances, while lateness is an individual characteristic; evolution is a slow process of change, while revolution is a sudden change. Other meanings will be admitted, but they do not afford a contrast. Event and advent are poor translations of the French, événement and événement. A general difference between the two words, however, should be noted.)

59. "There are two principal differences between a king and the president of a republic. What are they?" (Required answer: Royalty is hereditary, the tenure of office is for life, and its powers are very great. The president is elected, his tenure of office is limited, and his powers are less extensive.)

60. "Listen attentively to what I am about to read. After finishing I shall ask you to repeat the sense of the selection. 'Many opinions have been given on the value of life. Some call it good, others call it bad. It would be more just to say that it is mediocre, for on the one hand our happiness is never as great as we would have it and on the other hand our misfortunes are never as great as others would have them. It is this mediocrity of life which makes it just, or, rather, which prevents it from being radically unjust.' (It is required that the thought of this selection be understood.)

The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 1, 1895, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

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SWORN STATEMENT.

Not paid circulation of "The Chicago Tribune," as reported under oath to the United States government under section 4674 of the postal laws and regulations, being the average from Oct. 1, 1914, to March 31, 1915.

Daily \$39,897
Sunday \$34,881

The above figures are exclusive of all papers which have been wasted, spoiled, returned, duplicated, delivered as complimentary, in exchange, as samples, which were missed or lost, or were late in arriving at their destination, or that remained unsold. They also are exclusive of papers paid for but on which money was paid has been refunded.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1915.

"Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."
—Stephen Decatur.

GAS BOMBS.

In the controversy over the gas bombs the Germans say that the French have been using them and had warned that the practice would get them into trouble. The German chemist would make reprisals possible, and the German chemist being superior to the French chemist, he would devise a superlatively nasty gas bomb.

The French say that they have not been using gas bombs and that when they were accused of doing so they did not need their Latin clearness of perception to know that later they would be pelted with the things and then be confronted with a piece of glorious Teutonic injustice. They say they knew that as soon as the Germans began making the charges they were making the bombs.

There, the matter rests for neutral as far as the controversy concerns responsibility for the initiative. But the New York Sun calls attention to the fact that when the question of agreeing not to use such instruments of warfare was up for consideration at The Hague, when the nations were considering the fine distinctions which make some methods of slaughter humane and some barbarous, the United States, its commissioners guided by Alfred T. Mahan, then captain and later rear admiral in the American navy, did not subscribe and this nation did not sign or adhere to the stipulation that asphyxiating bombs should not be used.

Mahan's reasoning was simply cool logic in a world of conventionality. He said that such bombs had not been used, that they were not in use, and no one knew what the results of their use, when they were made, might be. It was conceivable that they would be found to be more humane than many other methods of disposing of an enemy.

As between a disturbance of the membranes by vapors and the tearing asunder of the limbs by shrapnel a noncombatant might have a preference for the former, and even immersion in choking, poisonous gases might seem but little more terrible than elevation by means of an exploded mine under the trench.

There is a confusion in the reports as to what the gas does and how it is used, but one dispatch from the front indulged in the unconscious humor of saying that the victims were liable to contract bronchitis.

Every nation engaged in this war signed or adhered to the agreement not to use such means of overcoming an enemy and it is not known who contrived to break the agreements. Neither does it matter. Agreements represent last year's state of mind, not this year's. But the affair does stand out clearly as indicating the human habit to get a mode fixed in its thought and experience as proper and to resist, without any attempt at reason, a departure from what it considers conventional. Even in war when mental processes are disordered the habit of conventionality stands like Gibraltar in a swamp of speaking words.

INTEREST ON COUNTY FUNDS.
Although County Treasurer Stuchart has made the preposterous proposal that the bills to correct the county treasurer interest bill be approved only on condition that they do not go into effect during his term of office, it can hardly be believed that the county board will lend itself to such a proposition.

The bills, already described in a recent editorial, introduced in the house as numbers 437 and 438 and in the senate as 184 and 185, were drawn by the Citizens' association, with the advice and assistance of several of the leaders of the bar, and if enacted will bring to an end an indefensible state of affairs by requiring the treasurer of Cook county fully to account for and turn into the treasury all interest earnings on public funds and to select depositaries on the system already approved in the case of the city treasurer.

The bills will have little chance for enactment, it is feared, unless the county board indorses them, the responsibility for their fate at this time is on the shoulders of that body.

THE GRAND JURY ON TAX CRUSADES.

After a five months' struggle with indictments, alleged evidence of tax dodging, charges of false representations, fraud, collusion, and what not, the special grand jury that was under Mr. Boyne's place to set in motion a great and spectacular campaign of "revenue law enforcement" submits a report that to all intents and purposes unqualifiedly condemns all such crusades as futile and unfair, demoralizing and senseless.

The report of the grand jury leaves, in truth, but little to be desired. Some of the indictments it has returned should have been firmly refused, in spite of pressure from the state's attorney's office; but, whatever may be thought of past and closed incidents, it is important and encouraging to note that the grand jury has reached sane and practical conclusions on the revenue situation as a whole. It realises and informs the legislature and the community that the existing system is a delusion and a snare; that only a constitutional amendment can cure its radical vices; that a complete overhauling by a competent commission is necessary, and that it is idle to expect the slightest improvement by means of sensational campaigns and extraordinary efforts, either on the part of the assessors and reviewers or on the part of prosecuting officers.

This strong and explicit report, together with the decision of the appellate court "knocking out" the theory that citizens can be prosecuted, fined, and imprisoned under an old, forgotten, re-

pealed statute for failure to return tax schedules under oath, should put an end to ridiculous crusades and fanatical or demagogical efforts to accomplish the impossible. Let grand juries decline henceforth to indict citizens selected, maliciously or stupidly, as scapegoats or "examples," and insist that only tax fraud or corruption be prosecuted or punished. We must muddle along under the present revenue system until it is repealed and replaced by a just and modern system. To pave the way for such a system we need and must put through an amendment to the revenue article of the state constitution.

The grand jury thus has indicated to the legislature the course of sense and justice in the matter of constitutional revision.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

It need not be said that the legislature, urged by Gov. Dunne to pass a bill abolishing capital punishment in Illinois, ought to consider public policy and not sentiment. If it is to be made impossible in this state to punish a murderer by taking his life the act should be based upon more than a surmise that it is in keeping with good public policy. It ought to represent a conviction.

To legislate against hanging merely because it is a punishment abhorrent to the community which inflicts it would be sentimentality. The first consideration is not the men who have the potentiality of murder but the people who face the possibility of being the victims.

The proponents of the bill ought to show justification from the viewpoint of policy. It is insufficient that hanging is odious to thought and hateful to sentiment. What does it do for the protection of society? The customary answer is by way of resort to comparative statistics, which, considered without relation to facts which they do not reveal, are worthless.

The English have a speedy, sure criminal process which is as unrelenting and uncompromising that Americans think it sometimes savage, but England has few murders if comparison be made with our own record. We would not say that this fact proves the case for hanging, because English temperament, thought, and traditions would have to be considered. But if the statistics are not conclusive in that direction they cannot be regarded as so when they are produced to prove that states not imposing the death sentence have fewer murders than states which do impose it.

Public policy will not be revealed by statistics and it cannot be demonstrated by sentiment and therefore it will be found difficult to come to a satisfying conviction that hanging wisely can be abolished. It is said that this form of punishment is merely revengeful and does not operate as a deterrent upon the potentially criminal elements. It is true that the prospect of such punishment would not prevent murders of passion and certainly not murders by maniacs or feeble minded persons.

It is also true that in America, and particularly in Illinois, death is seldom, if ever, the punishment inflicted upon persons who when they committed the crime were not in the condition of mind to permit of the possibility that the prospect of punishment would be deterring. Our administration of criminal law, which in this respect we think does more justice than the British, already accomplishes a great deal of what it is intended to accomplish by Gov. Dunne's bill.

We are inclined by general considerations to believe that the occasional infliction of the death penalty does act as a deterrent upon an element which would be less easily controlled if this punishment were not a conditional prospect.

A good many of the worst crimes committed hereabouts are by young fellows of a criminally egotistic class who are ready to take a reasonable chance. They may be inherently vile of character, or they may have yielded to suggestion and opportunity, but they ordinarily, as a part of their egotism, pride themselves upon their shrewdness. They consider themselves to be wise guys as well as tough guys and it is a part of their vanity to be both. A wise guy might accept one chance in ten, but not nine in ten.

If Cook county had a record of prompt discovery and prompt punishment of every cold blooded murderer we believe that the thought of the hazard would enter the mind at the very moment that temptation was pointing out a method and an opportunity to commit a crime.

Proponents of the bill under consideration must give the reasons for their belief that the hanging law is not a deterrent and for their belief that the repeal of it would not decrease the hazard attached to crime.

Editorial of the Day.

NO INTERMEDIARY IN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The Post takes no stock in the suggestion of some Americans that the United States in maintaining a strictly neutral attitude toward European nations at war is doing so for the purpose of being "of service" to them—that this nation has a mighty duty to perform in showing the erring nations how wrong they are, how they should settle their difficulties, and wherein they should avoid injustice to the weak in the forthcoming division of the spoils.

In our opinion, the less the United States interferes in Europe, during or after the war, the better it will be for all concerned. The United States has no "mission" to perform. It is not the servant of other nations, nor the mentor or their schoolmaster. The best "service" it can perform in their behalf is to keep from meddling in their affairs.

This country cannot properly keep Europe from meddling in American affairs if it meddles in the affairs of Europe.

It makes no difference whatever to the United States how the boundaries of European nations will be determined. It is none of our business whether the victors assume the vanquished for heavy indemnities or hand them back their conquered territory.

The neutrality of the United States is based upon right and duty—the maintenance of our right and the observance of our duty toward all nations. It is not based upon the desire to acquire a "commanding position" as a peace arbiter or to show our ethical superiority over the deluded nations of Europe.

Judging by the hearty whacks which are administered to us by British and German newspapers, American neutrality is being strictly observed. Neither side is pleased with us—therefore we are favoring neither. It is hardly likely that the resentment against the United States, which is steadily growing, will change into an ardent desire to call in this country as peace-maker. On the contrary, an offer to settle Europe's affairs probably would meet with a shrug that would not be relieved by self-respectful Americans.

America for Americans, hands off, strict attention to our own business and strict insistence upon our own rights, avoidance of toadyism in catering to Europe upon the error of its ways, watchfulness in keeping out of European entanglements—these, we believe, constitute the duty of the United States.

A LINE-OTYPE OR TWO.

Motto: How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

DR. KUNO MEYER announces his resignation as associate professor at Harvard because of a student poem, "Gott mit Uns." We have not seen the offending verses, but if they are no better than a dozen of kindred content that keep coming to us, they classify among "Pomes You Can Afford to Miss."

IT is too bad that we cannot get a little of the rain that has been dousing dear old Sunny California. We don't need the cold weather that accompanies their rain, but the moisture would be welcome.

FEELS OF THE FORTHE ESTATE.

The Editor had the misfortune to spill the contents of a can of concentrated lye in our face Tuesday afternoon. It burned the eyeball pretty severely and we have been working only one eye.

A MOTOR car modifies one's opinion of places. Formerly we regarded Evanston and Wilmette as attractive suburbs, but now we cannot see why towns that maintain such villainous roads should not be fenced up like other cow pastures.

Reflected to Dr. Hammond.

Sir: It might interest your esteemed co-workers, Mr. Hammond, in view of the somewhat severe criticism to which he was recently subjected, to learn that Miss Joan Sawyer, "queen of the modern dances," etc., is on view in Minneapolis this week at the Orpheum, and that at the close of her performance last night her "intelligent" was anything but "arid." As a matter of fact, she dripped. Yours in support of fearless criticism, H. L. W.

"WE teach you how. Social swim every Wednesday night and Sunday morning."—Ad in the valued Post.

Almost an interesting social swim announcement as that in the Monitor of the Dailies: "8,000 Irish Read Examiner for Its Wonderful Complete Society News."

Onward and Upward.

(From the Aerie.)

Mr. Herbert R. Tunnell, formerly assistant foreman at the Pennsylvania mine, has been appointed foreman of that property. He entered the employ of the company as a shoveler, working his way up from the ranks by intelligent service in various positions.

"CANADIAN married women are well satisfied with their lot in life; it's the husband that's the trouble. They feel that the husband is the one who should be working his way up from the ranks by intelligent service in various positions."

Explaining why the editor of the Woman's Section left town.

THE FAVORITE MAKE-UP MAN.

A new corporation, to be known as the Danforth L. Jones Cos., has taken over the Danforth L. Jones Cos., 400 North Dearborn street, New York. An announcement of the change has been sent out to the trade, which reads as follows:

Over up, girls, keep your face only a few months off, and girls will marry them who never married before.

EVERY time we pick up the paper we fear we shall find nothing in it concerning Juliet Breitung and her Max.

THE THOUSAND AND ONE AFTERNOONS.

STORY OF THE BARBER'S FIRST BROTHER (Continued).

VERY well satisfied with himself, my brother discharged his obligation to the restaurant, and walked boldly out of the place, and he would have laughed in his beard, had he possessed one, when his pursuers got up to follow him. For their part, they seemingly had resolved to bring matters to a point, and, laying hold of my brother quietly, they asked that he accompany them without resistance, a favor which he professed himself quite ready to grant. He was taken to a police station and subjected to the humiliation of a search, but his captors got nothing for their pains, and they could think of no further reason for detaining him. When he inquired to what agency he was indebted for his evening's entertainment, he was informed that it was United States secret service business, whereupon he remarked with great good humor that they might rely upon him to keep it secret, and returned to his hotel. During his absence our lodgings had been forced, and every corner and crack that could hold a letter apparently had been explored. Whatever the contents of the much-wanted missive it concerned no ordinary conspiracy. But it was safely hidden for the time being, and my brother was impatient to acquaint me with his adventure, but the opportunity was deferred until nearly noon of the following day, when I was released from duress. I was still resolved to fulfill my pledge to the late Mr. Le Moyne, and made a visit to the restaurant in which the contraband player was employed, but the management could do no more than refer me to the leader of the orchestra, and when I found this person I learned that the old German was no longer a member of the band, that he had departed that morning for New York, with the purpose of sailing for his old home in Germany. I hastened to the house on Warren avenue, to acquaint Mme. Buernt with the state of affairs, but repeated blows at the doorbell brought no response, and a neighbor, informed me that the lady had driven away in a carriage a few hours before, accompanied by several trunk.

Tea drinking compels the Russians to boil the water, and thus to purify it. With tea they drink the water unboiled, and it is mostly green lard. Whereas formerly they asked their thirst either with spirits or with tea, they will now be reduced to drinking plain water instead, as the consumption of disease laden water will attain phenomenal proportions.

In times of peace 60 per cent of the tea came from China to Russia by sea via the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles to Odessa. But since the Dardanelles has been closed by Turkey on account of the war, no tea supply has reached Odessa and Russia has been dependent for its supply entirely upon the Transiberian railway.

This, however, has been virtually monopolized by the transport of troops and of war supplies, while all the rolling stock that could possibly be spared has been dispatched west of Moscow for military purposes.

The consequence is that it is impossible to find adequate transport even for the comparatively small quantities of tea that have been got together at the chief oriental centers of the Muscovite tea trade. As an instance, the Moscow market, which, while in January, 1915, Moscow imported 100,000 cases of tea, in January, 1915, it could not secure more than 9,310 cases.

A government commission has been appointed to consider the situation and declares that the only manner in which the tea crisis can be met will be by the dispatch of fifty carloads of tea every day westward over the Transiberian line from Vladivostok and Tientsin. But the railroad authorities declare that it is out of the question to furnish the cars necessary.

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How to Keep Well. By Dr. W.A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, of matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright, 1915, By Dr. W. A. Evans.)

FOUR KINDS OF HEADACHES.

ANY sensation of any sort anywhere (inside or outside the skull) or within a few inches of the skull is liable to be called a headache. Worse still, not content to throw all disagreeable sensations of the head into one bag labeled headache, we have one remedy for headache—a coal tar headache cure. And worse still, though this remedy may give temporary ease, it causes more headaches than it cures. Though this coal tar cure be called anti-headache or anti-nerve, or by one or another copyrighted name, essentially the medicine is the same.

There are a dozen kinds of headaches, and it is proper for one to be proper for another. Then where is the sense in having one headache remedy for everybody that has headache and for every kind of a headache?

In an annual address before the Iowa Medical society Dr. Patrick told his audience about four kinds of headache, the cause of which may be found and remedied. For relief, nothing is better than massage, heat locally, and aspirin internally.

The second form of headache discussed by Dr. Patrick was that from sinus trouble. The pain from sinus headache is not especially liable to be located in the sinus. In cases of sinus headache there is very apt to be a little fever—a half a degree or so at some time during the day. A good nose specialist can locate sinus trouble, and a blood examination shows some increase in the white cells during the spell.

Sinus headache is helped by steaming the nose or soaking the face in hot water. When the offending sinus is cleaned out, the headache gets well.

The third variety discussed is the neurathetic headache. The headache of neurathetic is not a pain; it is an unpleasant feeling of pressure. This sensation is liable to be geometric—a band, a grain, a point, a peak or square, or a parallelogram. When the pain is described in this way or emotion is a factor, Dr. Patrick told the physicians the headache is neurathetic and must be treated on that basis.

Much the most important of the four varieties of headache discussed was the common headache. They are crude death rates. There are no corrected death rates available. In the years to come correction factors will be available from census data, but at present we are without them.

LA MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

(Copyright, 1915, By the Brewster Co.)

merged on his death in 1911 into the barony of St. David, conferred upon his eldest son by Edward VII. in 1908.

Lord St. David, who is lord lieutenant of the county of Pembroke, enjoys the distinction of being the tallest man in the house of lords, his stature surpassing that of even such men as Lord Dunmore and the Duke of Somerset.

Lord St. David, by the by, has just lost his wife, to whom he owed no small share of his fortune. She was the daughter and heiress of the late J. G. Gortenberg, chairman of the council of foreign bondholders. She took a keen interest in all Welsh national movements and was extremely charitable. Her death was mourned throughout Pembroke.

Strenuous is the fight now in progress at Bucharest between the envoys of Germany and Austria on the one hand and those of France and Russia on the other. Count Octavien Cernia, representing Austria, and Baron von dem Busche, formerly the Kaiser's chargé d'affaires at Washington, are striving to induce Roumania to side with Germany and the dual empire.

When Great Britain, at the instance of the Russian ambassador, made a memorable agreement with Russia for the settlement of all their many differences in Asia and in the southeast of Europe, the agreement by which Russia became one of the powers of the triple entente, Edward VII. was present.

Another of his great friends in London was the late Countess, Duchess of Manchester, Mrs. Yarns, and he was a familiar figure among the Anglo-American set in the British metropolis.

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THE SUBMARINE SCARE.

(From the Watch, London.)



The Special Constable (who has strayed into Highgate Ponds)—Good heavens! There's a periscope.

The Friend of the People.

Letters for this department must be signed with names and addresses of the writers.

RESPECTING SIGNBOARDS.

Chicago, April 24.—[To the Friend of the People.]—One-half of the block on Sheridan road between Winona and Foster avenues is occupied with large signboards. Did not the Supreme court recently decide that the "committee on municipal beautification had the power and authority to order signs of this character removed?" Please advise immediately, as several of us living in this block are willing to take the initiative to remove this eyesore.

FRANK J. HORN, 6129 Sheridan road.

We are advised by the law department that a writ of error has been used to the United States Supreme court in the case of Quack v. Chicago, in which the state Supreme court held valid section 707 of the Chicago code of 1911, which is as follows:

"Frontage. Consents Required.—It shall be unlawful for a person, firm, or corporation to erect or construct any billboard or signboard in any block on any public street in which one-half of the buildings on both sides of the street are used exclusively for residential purposes, without first obtaining the consent in writing of the owners or duly authorized agents of said owners owning a majority of the frontage of the property on both sides of the street in the block in which such billboard or signboard is to be erected, constructed, or located. Such written consents shall be filed with the commissioner of buildings before a permit shall be issued for the erection, construction, or location of such billboard or signboard."

A supersedeas has been granted in this case so that the city can take no action so far as the removal of signs belonging to the Quack company is concerned until this litigation is concluded in the United States Supreme court.

HENRY ERICSSON, Commissioner of Buildings.

ELEVATION OF WESTERN INDIAN TRACKS.

Chicago, April 24.—[To the Friend of the People.]—Kindly inform the writer when the work of elevating the Chicago and Western Indian tracks should be completed.

MINA PLATT CHOW, 11230 Lowe avenue.

The work referred to evidently is that to be done under the ordinance of April 1, 1911, which provides that the Chicago and Western Indian railroad tracks shall be elevated to the level of the city streets.

Indiana Railroad company shall complete the work on or before Dec. 31, 1913. This includes the elevation of the Chicago and Western Indian tracks through West Pullman and Kenilworth, from One Hundred and Eleventh street through the intersection of the Illinois Central railroad.

JOHN ERICSSON, City Engineer.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

ENGLAND'S UNMARRIED MOTHERS.

ST. HELENS, England, April 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The great European war has created many problems, and as there are two sides to almost every argument, the present controversy of unmarried mothers is creating new contentions in this country.

Some of the English journals are even blaming the Germans for the present condition of many an English girl-to-wit: had it not been for the present conflict, nature would not have endeavored to make good losses of war. Be that as it may, the situation has been created, and in one town it is estimated there are over 2,000 unmarried girls who will within a short time become mothers; and this is by no means exceptional. In another town of less than 100,000 inhabitants there are at least 500.

In the last named place a home has been established for the reception of unmarried mothers.

England has a problem to solve—a problem of illegitimacy on a scale unparalleled in the history of Britain. Many suggestions have been made to relieve the grave situation, and one well known member

NEW NAMES FOR "HALL OF FAME" TO BE VOTED ON

Noted Men Will Make Decision
on Great Americans to
Be Honored.

New York, April 25.—[Special].—The election of great Americans whose names are to be inscribed on the Hall of Fame will begin Friday and continue until July 1, after which day no one, however famous, will have any chance of inclusion for at least five years to come.

The "Hall of Fame," which parallels similar institutions in France and England, dates from 1900, when the council of New York university accepted from an anonymous donor the sum of \$100,000, afterward increased to \$200,000, for the erection of a building on University Heights of a building which was to be placed panels bearing inscriptions in honor of the greatest men and women America has produced.

100 Electors to Vote.
The electors number 100, and during the five years since the last election twenty vacancies have occurred. The following are the new electors, all of whom have accepted the office, with the exception of two or three who have not yet been heard from: Dr. H. B. Henshaw, president of Princeton university; Dr. Alexander Graham Bell of Washington; Dr. Goethals, George W. Cable, Winston Churchill, James Whitcomb Riley, Miss Julia T. Webb, and Mrs. Helen Ekin Street of Chicago.

Those Who Fill Vacancies.
To fill vacancies the appointments include Justice Hughes, Justice Day of Ohio, William Howard Taft, Ambassador Walter H. Page of London, Henry Van Dyke, minister to Holland; Oscar Bush, Senator John Sharp Williams, Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas, Senator Joseph Ransdell of Louisiana, Speaker Champ Clark, John W. Wadsworth, John R. Mott of New Jersey, Henry T. Harlick, James Douglas, Robert E. Gary and Arthur J. Brown of New York, Robert S. Brookings of St. Louis, and Henry Watterson of Louisville.

ILLINOIS ROYAL ARCANAUM
ELECTS 14 CHICAGOANS.

Principal Officers Chosen at Thirty-fifth Annual Convention of the Order from this City.

Danville, Ill., April 25.—The thirty-fifth annual convention of the Royal Arcanum of Illinois convened here today for a two day session with 250 delegates present. The following officers, all from Chicago, were elected:

Grand master—Joseph McManis.
Grand vice-regent—Frank Delany.
Grand orator—Fred S. Looney.
Grand secretary—John Kiley.
Grand treasurer—Fred L. Wink.
Grand auditor—Christian Link.
Grand chaplain—Julius Barnard.
Grand guide—Martin J. Barnard.
Trustees—B. H. Kolger, W. J. O'Mell, and Andrew J. McGee.
Finance committee—Frank J. Schindlerman, A. J. Courtney, and Alvin Dietz.
Chicago was again selected as headquarters. Rockford is making a strong bid for the next meeting.

PEOPLE.

who returned would, as husbands, consummate marriages like a means of condoning life. However, it is pointed out that at least three advantages of the first, the mother of a war orphan, and so saved from shame. Second, as a wife of a receives a government allowance, though small, will help her. With the aid of founding hospital would place her child in an institution where it can be cared for, leaving her usual work.

It is intimated that these illegitimate children, the prisoners of war, but who know that they will become a "father" for the veritable "pater patrie." E. L. Phillips.

AMERICAN ISOLATION.
April 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A constant reader of your paper to take issue with your editorial "American Isolation," highly undesirable "to dwell a paradise," is it of necessity a thing to be unpardonable? The most people and nations have heard for what they believe and apt to earn considerable money. However, the world comes away of thinking after awhile, undoubtedly shows this to be the natural that Germany and should be "disappointed." It is "disappointment" when we pull another's chestnuts out of the fire. But would our burned we won as any thanks?

In the case of Belgium, our has earned our lasting gratitude by refusing to go into the exhausting horrors of the cause ever so just, ever so could we as a nation have from our ancient "Monroe doctrine," while prohibiting interference from Europe, pledges ourselves to refrain from interference. But our answer to Belgium, has been to treat them, even 100, and is still piling up, and seem hardly possible to co-exist with any lack of "respect." Wilson's various notes, calm, but exceedingly firm and might inspire any feeling, but fail to inspire "respect." Not think the feeling of respect, which both sides in this war claim to feel is the natural of any consistently maintained neutrality that it will pass a place in history to a very comfort for our "firmness" in the God gives up to see the right? M. E. E.

Front's pictures for "A Brother of the Angel," by Willis Boyd Allen in the MAY Scribner

will make you look over your rods and fly-books and probably start you swapping old stories with your friends 25 Cents. All Newsstands

Thirty-four Out of This List Will Get Names in "Hall of Fame."

New York, April 25.—[Special].—Twenty-three men and eleven women are to be selected this year from the list of nominations printed below for the Hall of Fame. There are forty-six inscribed panels in the Hall of Fame and 104 yet to be filled. The nominations follow:

Authors—George William Curtis, William Lloyd Garrison, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Francis Scott Key, Francis Parkman, Wendell Phillips, William H. Prescott, Noah Webster, William Dwight Whitney, Edward Livingston, Low Wallace, Francis A. March.

Women authors—Abigail Adams, Louisa May Alcott, Alice Cary, Phoebe Cary, Margaret Fuller (Oswell), Helen Hunt Jackson, Lydia H. Sigourney, Constance Fenimore Woolson.

Scientists—Thomas G. Aldrich, Mark Hopkins, Samuel G. Howe, William Holmes Goodyear, Lindsey Murray, Francis Wayland, Theodore D. Wodney, Henry P. Tappan, John W. Whittemore, Philip Schaff, Henry Barnard, Cyrus Hamlin.

Cotton Mather on List.
Prose writers and theologians—Lyman Beecher, Horace Bushnell, Peter Cartwright, Timothy Dwight, Charles Dodge, John McChesney, Cotton Mather, Eliphalet Nott, Theodore Parker, Matthew Simpson, Francis Asbury, William Brewster, Alexander Campbell, Dwight L. Moody.

Philanthropists and reformers—Roger Williams, Samuel J. May, Joseph Henry, Matthew P. May, Benjamin Pierce, Benjamin Silliman, Benjamin Thompson, Constantine R. Dwyer, Louis Agassiz.

Business and architects—James B. Duke, Henry H. Richardson, John A. Roebling, Francis Pickens, Edwin M. Stanton, Alexander H. Stephens, Charles Sumner, Alexander Hamilton, James Wilson of Pennsylvania, Albert Gallatin, Robert Morris, John Winthrop, William Bradford, John Sherman, William McKinley, John Hay.

Business men—George William Childs, William W. Corcoran, James Harper, John Hopkins, Amos Lawrence, Leland Stanford, Judah Touro, Cornelius Vanderbilt, John Jacob Astor, Stephen Girard.

Reverends—Alvan Clark, George S. Messersmith, William H. Miller, John A. Baird, Nathaniel Bowditch, Joseph Henry, Matthew P. May, Benjamin Pierce, Benjamin Silliman, Benjamin Thompson, Constantine R. Dwyer, Louis Agassiz.

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Henry Cortes, Charles Goodrich, Richard M. Roe, Alex. Lyman Hooley, Elias Howe, Cyrus Hall McCormick, Robert McCormick, John Bricson.

Misadventures and explorers—Daniel Boone, David Brainerd, David Crockett, Matiasa Cutler, Sam Houston, Ellisha Kent Kane, Adenram Judson, Meriwether Lewis, Marcus Whitman, John Eliot, Jacques Marquette, Titus Coan, Guido F. Verbeck, Cornelius Van Dyck.

Soldiers and sailors—George Rogers Clark, Stephen Decatur, John Charles Fremont, Nathaniel Greene, Nathan Hale, Thomas J. Jackson, Albert Sidney Johnston, George G. Meade, William F. Perry, Oliver Hazard Perry, David D. Porter, Philip Schuyler, Winslow Scott, Philip H. Sheridan, Zachary Taylor, George H. Thomas, John Paul Jones, John De Kalb, Miles Standish, Frederick W. A. Steuben, Peter Stuyvesant.

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IMPRESARIO SUES SOUSA FOR \$1,000 ON CONTRACT.

F. Wight Neumann Charges Bandmaster Promised to Appear Under His Auspices at Auditorium.

John Philip Sousa and his band didn't make martial music at the Auditorium theater Sunday afternoon. This being the case, F. Wight Neumann, impresario, wants \$1,000 from the temperamental Mr. Sousa. Mr. Neumann filed suit yesterday charging breach of contract.

"Mr. Sousa contracted with Mr. Neumann to give this one concert under the latter's management," said Sydney Stein, Mr. Neumann's attorney. "Shortly before Sousa came to Chicago he announced that he didn't care to appear at the Auditorium."

There is a clause in the contract, Mr. Stein explained, giving the bandmaster the right to cancel it "if it should be inconvenient to appear." Mr. Neumann claims that this contemplated the possibility that the band's bookings might not permit it to enter Chicago. Sousa's interpretation of the clause is that he is released from any obligation to the impresario if it should be "inconvenient" to appear under his management.

ROAD BLAMED FOR DEATH.

Coroner's Jury Finds Gates Were Not Lowered When Louis Leuer Was Killed.

Negligence on the part of the Northwestern railroad was held responsible for the death of Louis Leuer of Highland Park by a coroner's jury yesterday. Leuer was killed when a switch engine struck the automobile in which he was riding. The gates had not been lowered.

New Yorker Confesses in Court to Stealing Employer's Payroll—Hopes to Repay.

New York, April 25.—[Special].—The paths of pleasure that Philip T. White and his friend, J. Francis Cinnin, tread through the lobster palaces of Broadway, ended today in the gloomy corridors of the Raymond street jail.

The recital by Robert Roberts of White's part in the theft of Masury & Co.'s payroll, broke White's nerve, and this morning he ended the case abruptly by confessing in court that Roberts' story was true. Cinnin also changed his plea to guilty.

White's confession was vibrant with human emotion. With his voice trembling and his eyes filling with tears he admitted betraying his employer's confidence and prayed that he might be allowed to live long enough to make restitution.

Even Justice Aspinwall seemed profoundly affected by White's words, and put off sentence for a week that he might look into the man's life before the lure of the bright lights caught him.

Policeman McGuire, "Fired." Policeman Frank E. McGuire was discharged by the trial board of the civil service commission yesterday on a charge of intoxication.

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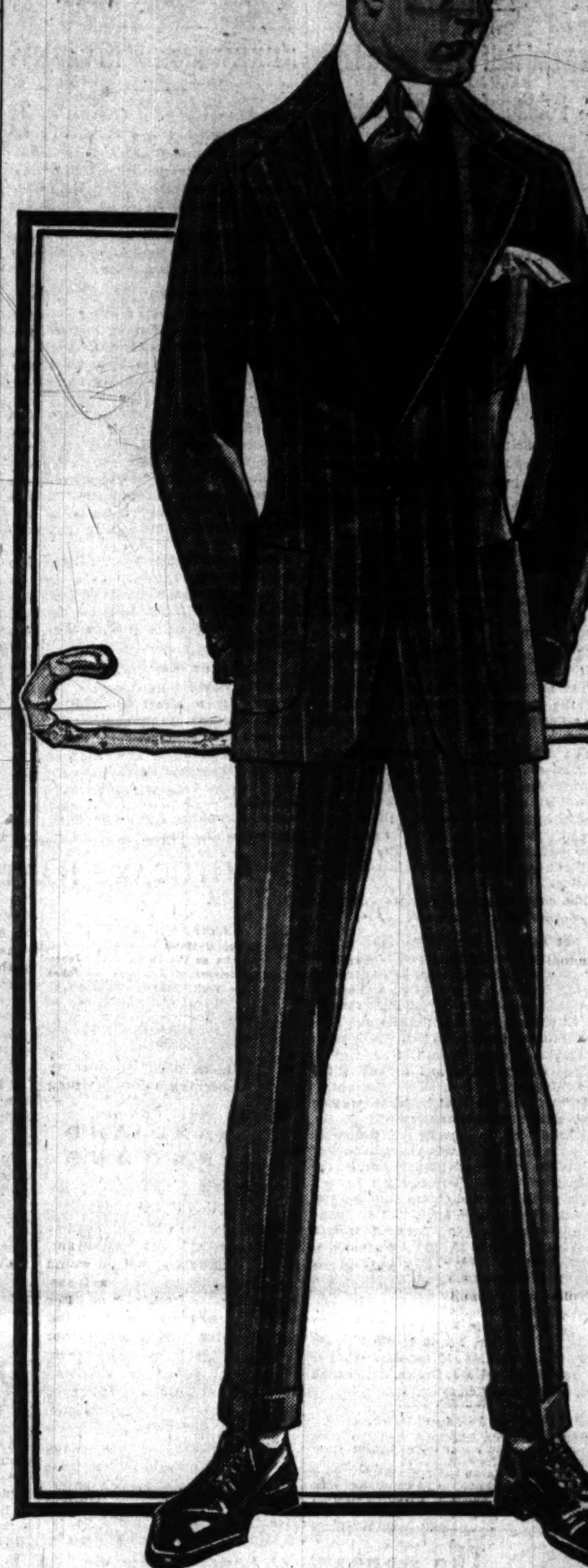
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The British

(By the House of Kuppenheimer)



FOR those alert men who make a point of being well dressed, yet always keep on the practical side of the extremes of fashions, we recommend the BRITISH.

A most attractive, three button, soft roll sack, that breeds confidence in the man who wears it and in the men who made it.

All men are young in these stirring days, and for any man in active life, right clothes are an asset and an inspiration.

If the BRITISH model is to your liking you can have it in solid blues, browns and neat gray mixtures. It comes in Tweeds, Cheviots, Worstedes, Serges, Flannels and Homespins—Glen Urquharts with clear overplaid, shepherd checks, gun club checks, hair-line stripes, mixes and solid colors—in short, almost every approved suiting which has come from the looms this season.

(Prices—\$20 to \$40)

Kuppenheimer Clothes are sold by a representative store in nearly every Metropolitan center of the United States and Canada. Your name on a post card will bring you our Book of Fashions.

THE HOUSE OF KUPPENHEIMER
CHICAGO

HUDSON

\$1550

FOR

DETROIT

The

Light Six

7-Passenger Phaeton

3-Passenger Roadster

HUDSON

\$1550

FOR

DETROIT

The High-Grade Car Is the Light Car

Remember that. Lightness requires the highest skill in designing. It requires much aluminum, special steels. To get strength without bulk is the acme in car building. Therefore the Hudson—the lightest 7-Passenger Six—is a matchless example of fine engineering.

Not all Light Sixes are really light. Not one is as light as Hudson in this class. Our rivals, of course, say their extra weight—perhaps hundreds of pounds—is essential. But it isn't. No more than 4,500 pounds which Sixes used to weigh. And to carry extra weight daily is a heavy tax, both on tires and fuel.

Why Go Half Way?
This is the day of Light Sixes. Men have definitely decided never again to carry vast, crude, needless weight. All leading cars are built lighter. Overwhelming demand has compelled it. But many cars, in another year, will be lighter still. Cars of Hudson size must come to Hudson weight. In the meantime, it is wise to get a car which has only gone half way?

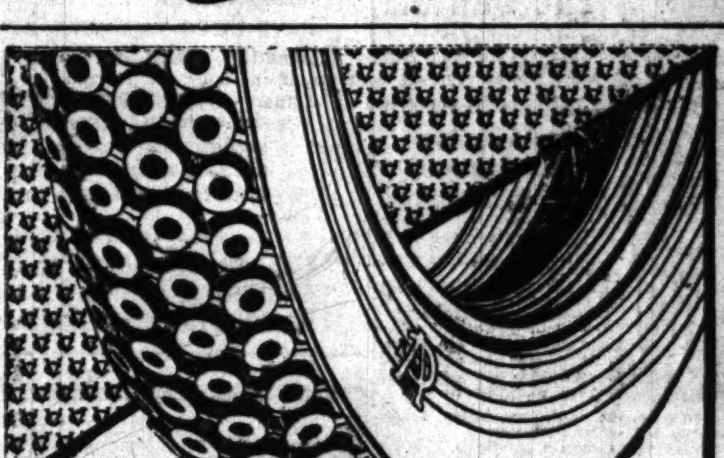
Hudson Strength
The strength of the Hudson is beyond any question. Remember that 12,000 of these Light Hudsons are

running. Many have run for two seasons. All of that driving, covering 30 millions of miles, has failed to bring out a single weakness. There never was a sturdier car. Any extra pound would be useless—a weakness, not a strength.

But It Took Four Years
Hudson is the original Light Six. It took us four years to attain. Hundreds of parts were redesigned by Howard E. Coffin, a genius in designing. That is why Hudson weighs but 2,870 pounds. That is why it shows ultra-refinement. It will be your first choice in the Light Six class. But bear in mind that Hudsons are in tremendous demand in the spring. Decide on your car while we can make prompt delivery.

7-Passenger Phaeton or 3-Passenger Roadster, \$1550, f. o. b. Detroit.
HUDSON MOTOR CAR CO., Detroit, Mich.
One of the greatest things we offer you is the matchless Hudson service. Let us explain it to you. It keeps your car in trim.

HUDSON Light Six Sold by LOUIS GEYLER COMPANY "The Hudson Distributors" J. L. McLAREN, Treasurer LOUIS GEYLER, President 3500 Michigan Avenue Phone Calumet 3226 CHICAGO, ILL., Harry Selig Co., Harry Ave. and N. Clark St. CHICAGO, ILL., Parkway Garage, 1808 Humboldt Blvd. ROSELAND, ILL., Roseland Auto Sales Co.



6,760 Miles

Though this great average was rolled up on heavy cars last year in the official Automobile Club of America test of strictly stock Pennsylvania Oilproof

VACUUM CUP TIRES

—we have largely increased the mileage assurance indicated by building into 1915 Vacuum Cup Tires, by a new toughening process developed by us, 50% additional wear-resisting quality.

This process also means far greater wear in the heavy Vacuum Cups, thus greatly prolonging their guaranteed ability to eliminate skidding on wet or greasy pavements.

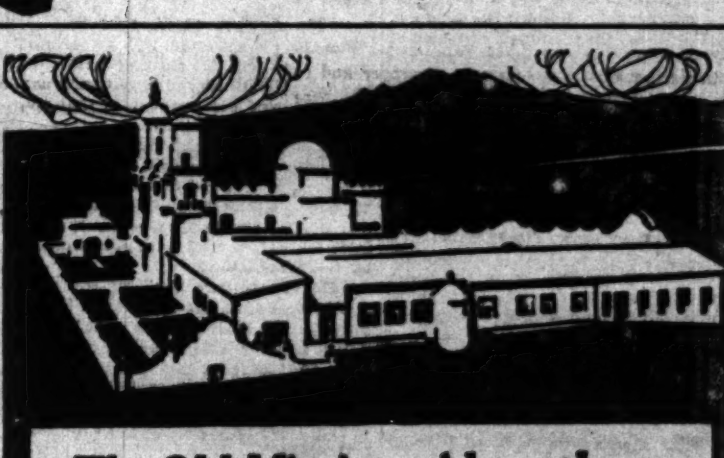
Under our new price schedule Vacuum Cup Tires are the lowest priced tires on the market of those having any sort of anti-skid feature added to the regular thickness of tread.

Pennsylvania Rubber Co., Jeannette, Pa.

CHICAGO BRANCH: 1004 Michigan Ave. Dealers Everywhere

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL ALWAYS FRESH PURE, SWEET, WHOLESOME

WOMEN WITH IDEALS want a PAPER with IDEALS. Therefore, THE TRIBUNE—every morning.



The Old Missions Along the Sunset Route to California

are intensely interesting. Imagine riding a building where for 214 years divine service has been held every day. Above is illustrated San Xavier Del Bac at Tucson, Arizona, which is typical of the many in California.

When you attend the Expositions in California, don't fail to travel this route of low altitudes. It takes you through and to a truly wonderful country of colorful romance, historic interest and the most glorious climate of the world.

Over an oiled road-bed, drawn by oil-burning engines. No smoke, no dust, no cinders. The open window route. Excellent daily trains from New Orleans with the best dining car service in the world.

Southern Pacific W. C. NEIMYER, G. A., 55 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Tel. Harrison 2887. Auto. 62-365. See the 1915 Exposition.

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SUBSCRIBE FOR THE TRIBUNE

MAYOR WARNS UTILITIES HERE UPON HOME RULE

Threatens Delegation Pledged to It If Present Legislature Kills Bill.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.) Springfield, Ill., April 28.—(Special.)—Mayor Thompson issued an ultimatum this afternoon just before he departed for Chicago. It was addressed chiefly to the public service corporations of Chicago. He said:

"If the Chicago home rule bill is killed I will make it my personal business to see to it that there is at least one candidate for senator and one candidate for the house, tied hand and foot to the home rule proposition, in each senatorial district in Chicago."

"I do not know that the home rule bill is to be killed. On the contrary, the prospects look mighty good to me. The only opposition which I have found and which has been uncovered by the members of the city council, comes apparently from the public service corporations which are now doing business in Chicago."

"I am not and never have been an advocate of municipal ownership. But if the utilities want a fight they can get it from me. I have been elected upon a platform of doing something for the people of Chicago. Home rule is the first step and the new administration does not propose to start business already defeated through any tactics which may be employed by the public service corporations."

Mayor Thompson and the Chicago delegation went home this afternoon. The special effort of the visit was good from a Chicago standpoint, as the mayor expressed it.

The mayor spoke briefly today for the park consolidation bill before the house committee on municipalities, and before he had left the house chamber the bill had been reported favorably.

The senate passed the bill amending the Just law, so that principal and interest on bond issues will be eliminated from the scaling process for five years. The bill is the most important financial measure the city has in its legislature.

"I believe that the Just law bill will become a law," Mayor Thompson said.

Mayor Thompson expects to be in his office for his first day in the city hall at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

McCormick Won't Hold Bag. Chairman Medill McCormick of the house committee on public utilities served notice on the mayor before the latter's departure that he, McCormick, does not propose to hold the bag for the mayor or for the city on the home rule proposition.

Mr. McCormick tonight issued the following statement:

"There is no opposition to block the home rule bill in the house subcommittee. Browns, De Young, and Shurtliff, who were absent last evening, were engaged in other subcommittees. There is no basis for any suggestion that they have done anything to delay the report of the bill."

"I have received a telegram from Gilbert Porter, representing the Inland interests, asking to be heard again before the subcommittee on the utilities bill. The Inland interests are candidly opposed to the bill. Mr. Busby, speaking for the Chicago Surface Lines, is conditionally opposed to the bill."

Meet in Chicago Saturday.

The subcommittee will meet in Chicago Saturday to consider the views of Mr. Porter for the Inland interests and of Mr. Miller for the surface lines and the comment of the city representatives thereon, and then to prepare a bill for submission to the whole committee.

"So far as I am concerned the bill can be reported to the house next Tuesday. Under the rules it then would be on second reading in a couple of days. After that we can await action by the senate."

"If the senate shows any interest in the matter, we shall be ready to call our bill up on second reading, when the house must determine if the measure is to apply only to Chicago or also to the other cities."

"SIX JUDGES" BILL SIGNED.

Cook County in June Election to Vote on 15 Instead of 12 Circuit Court Justices.

Springfield, Ill., April 28.—Eighteen instead of twelve circuit judges will be voted upon in Cook county at the judicial election in June. This was assured today when Gov. Duane signed and made a law of the emergency bill, creating six new circuit court judgeships in Cook county.

She Sends Hope to May Festival.



TRAUTE KUTCHER

From far across the water comes a message of hope for success for the May festival to be held in-Bismarck garden for ten days starting May 22. Little Miss Traute Kutcher, the daughter of a capitalist in the German army, has sent her picture to the executive committee of the May festival, of which William Boldenweck is president, and Mrs. Carl Busch, chairman of the women's auxiliary. In a letter to Mrs. Busch Traute told how much she wished she could come and see the baby show, which is to be one of the big features of the carnival.

Judge Gorton of the invitation committee announced these special days during the festival: May 22, Chicago day; May 23, benevolent and singing societies; May 24, Rheinland, Bavaria, and Saxons; May 25, Club day; May 26, Schwanen day; May 27, lodges; May 28, Plattoutcher day; May 29, crowning of May queen; May 30, Austro-Hungary; May 31, Decoration day. The fun will open on the opening day.

ADVANCE BILL ON CHILD LABOR

House Body Urges Passage as Labor Convention Comes to End.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.) Springfield, Ill., April 28.—(Special.)—Ordered labor's emergency convention adjourned this afternoon thoroughly pleased with its results. The labor men and women went home assured that the legislature will take no snap judgment on any of the labor bills.

They remained long enough to see the Shurtliff child labor bill get safely through the house industrial affairs committee. The bill, amended in slight particulars and in a manner said to be satisfactory to the backers of the measure, was reported unanimously by the subcommittee of which Representative Davis of Galesburg was the chairman. The full committee lost no time in getting together, and sent the bill to the floor of the house with a favorable report.

The minimum wage bill is still in committee, but the bulk of the state Federation of Labor's bills are now in the open and ready for record votes in the house.

No Action on L. and B.

The labor conference, which adjourned at 8 o'clock, did not act on the initiative and referendum amendment to the constitution, and the incident in that connection probably is closed.

The 2,000 labor representatives crowded the capital during the day. Not a senator or representative who could be rounded up by his constituents was left untouched and several had half hours are reported from legislators who were put on the fire by the labor lobby.

"We believe now that we will get a square deal from the legislature," President John H. Walker of the state Federation of Labor said before leaving. "Never have the laboring people of the state been so widely and strongly aroused as this. It has been the greatest showing of strength the laboring forces of the state ever made."

Resolutions Show Attitude.

The convention today adopted resolutions demonstrating their position. The resolutions said that "employers seek to shift responsibility by saying that the present industrial depression is due to past legislation, but they fail to specify a single specific instance of any kind where this occurred."

EMPLOYERS NEAR PEACE DEAL WITH CITY CARPENTERS

Two and Half Cents and a Little Feeling Only Things in Way of Truce.

Striking painters threw "stink bombs" into the Imperial theater lobby at 1210 East Sixty-third street last night, according to reports that reached "The Tribune."

One of the Benton Markets, which was visited, it was said. Non-union painters recently have been at work at these places, it was reported.

Definite action toward the settlement of the strike of 13,000 carpenters is expected at the meeting of the joint arbitration board at the carpenters and contractors today.

The carpenter contractors were given to understand yesterday that the offer of 2 1/2 cents for the last eighteen months of a three year agreement, which was offered by them to the carpenters prior to the strike, in all fairness should be renewed now.

May Accept 2 1/2 Cent Advance. It is likely the compromise offer of 2 1/2 cents an hour refused before the strike by the Carpenters' District Council will be accepted as the basis for final settlement.

The Plastering Contractors' association stirred up trouble among contractors during the day when that organization signed an agreement with the plasterers and lathers. It was reported the name of the Employing Plasterers' association also had been included in the contract without the authority of the latter organization.

The contract must be approved by the plasterers' union, however.

Indicted Men Give Bonds.

Electrical contractors and labor union officials who were indicted by the federal grand jury on charges of conspiracy to maintain a monopoly in restraint of trade, to fix prices of lighting fixtures and electrical apparatus, and to keep goods made in outside cities out of the Chicago market began giving bonds and arranging for their defense.

Indications are that both the union agents and the contractors will get up "politics" as a defense, and the union officials in addition will claim immunity under the Clayton anti-trust law from the operations of the Sherman act.

Six of the indicted contractors and two union officials gave bonds before Judge Landis during the day. The bonds in each case were fixed at \$5,000. Assistant District Attorney Peter P. Mindak and Deputy Clerk Charles A. Buell attended to the formalities. Close to \$500,000 worth of real estate was scheduled for the eight defendants. Those who gave bonds are: John T. Farmer, Frank Horton, David MacNaughton, Isaac M. Solomon, Charles G. Ricklefs, David J. Braun, Charles W. Fry, and John Dohney.

Crete Farmer Dead.

Chicago Heights, Ill., April 28.—Louis Wassman, 25 year old son of Henry Wassman, resident of Chicago Heights, was killed in an accident when his horse suddenly started to run as he was dismounting from a wagon on Sunday. Wassman formerly was assistant cashier in the Chicago City bank at Englewood.

The Bantam Sweet Corns

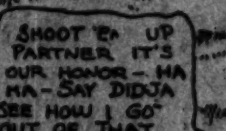
Golden Bantam and Bantam Evergreen

are the sweetest sugar corns. The most delicious of all vegetables. A plant that will grow in any garden. Plant now and later for a succession.

One who doesn't know what Sweet Corn is till you grow it and eat it straight from the garden.

One pk. of each, 2 for one pk. of each, 4 for one pk. of each, 7 for one pk. of each, 10 for one pk. of each, 15 for one pk. of each, 20 for one pk. of each, 25 for one pk. of each, 30 for one pk. of each, 35 for one pk. of each, 40 for one pk. of each, 45 for one pk. of each, 50 for one pk. of each, 55 for one pk. of each, 60 for one pk. of each, 65 for one pk. of each, 70 for one pk. of each, 75 for one pk. of each, 80 for one pk. of each, 85 for one pk. of each, 90 for one pk. of each, 95 for one pk. of each, 100 for one pk. of each, 105 for one pk. of each, 110 for one pk. of each, 115 for one pk. of each, 120 for one pk. of each, 125 for one pk. of each, 130 for one pk. of each, 135 for one pk. of each, 140 for one pk. of each, 145 for one pk. of each, 150 for one pk. of each, 155 for one pk. of each, 160 for one pk. of each, 165 for one pk. of each, 170 for one pk. of each, 175 for one pk. of each, 180 for one pk. of each, 185 for one pk. of each, 190 for one pk. of each, 195 for 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THE SECOND TEE



Roth Also Features As-
sault with Triple and
Two Singles.

Mrs. Lange by Judge Crothers on allegations of extreme mental cruelty. Anna Glensman, mother of Mrs. Lange and Grace Nichols, Mrs. Lange's mother, appeared in court to substantiate charges. Lange was married in 1926 and the height of his career as a ball player on the Chicago National League. Mrs. Lange testified they were married for thirteen years until Bill began to go out late at nights after entering the estate business here.

This spring Chappell reported for the training trip considerably overweight. At work with Quinlan, Felch, and Fournier capable of helping John Collins take care of the outfield jobs there was no room for Chappell.

The third season of the Knights of Pythias Baseball league will open Sunday with twenty-eight teams in four divisions. The feature is the interurban division, which has been added to the league's roster. It is composed of teams from South Chicago, East Chicago, Indiana Harbor, Hammond and Whiting.

Morgan High Academy defeated Lewis Institute, 12 to 10, in a featureless game played at the suburbanite's grounds.

Score:

P. A.....	
L.I.....	

Batteries—C. Taylor, Morgan; and F. P. Schrader and Maxwell.

Anderson, J. J. 1 0 0 0	Anderson, J. J. 1 0 0 0
Cross, R. 1 1 0 2	Hirsh, J. 1 0 0 0
Total	Total
Anderson, J. J. 1 0 0 0	Anderson, J. J. 1 0 0 0
Cross, R. 1 1 0 2	Hirsh, J. 1 0 0 0
Total	Total
Anderson, J. J. 1 0 0 0	Anderson, J. J. 1 0 0 0
Cross, R. 1 1 0 2	Hirsh, J. 1 0 0 0
Total	Total

At Hubbardstown and
(C) Jaffee Hager & Co.

COUNTRY SCORNS CALAMITY HOWL, REDFIELD SAYS

Secretary Denounces Possibilities; Lauds Work Done by the Democrats.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 25.—Denunciation of "calamity howlers" and a vigorous defense of the policies of President Wilson's administration were the features of a speech here today by Secretary Redfield of the department of commerce before a meeting of representatives of Indiana manufacturing interests.

The secretary defended the tariff, lauded the federal reserve act, declared that the Clayton anti-trust law and the federal trade commission act have made possible the way of the business, and asserted that in the conditions of the country today "there is no happiness for those who would do evil to the administration." He quoted several newspaper articles to show that the country was on the way to prosperity.

Fays Prospects to Foodstuffs.
"These prospects of poverty for personal purposes," Secretary Redfield said, "will in due time go to their own places, unimpaired, and unimpaired, followed by the deserved reward of the country, falling into the lap of the calamity howler, where long ago the mistake was made."

Three times, the secretary said, the country had elected its faith in the Democratic party by returning a Democratic house of representatives. The foes of Democracy, he said, could find small comfort in the reduced majority of the Democrats in the next congress.

Praises Tariff Revision.
"Our party has kept its faith," he continued. "It has not been given orders by the people to revise the tariff downward only to answer by revising it upward. One thing at least no one dares say about the tariff law—namely, that it was prepared by anybody in his own interest. Never was there a measure of the kind more free from personal bias, more purely intended for public as distinguished from private purposes."

Long Jury Session Ends.
Federal Judge Landis yesterday discharged the old federal grand jury which assembled here July 17, 1917. It was called to investigate the failure of the La Salle Street Trust and Savings bank and later took up the federal food investigation and the federal labor inquiry. He pronounced the longest session.

COPS MAY WEAR WRIST WATCHES IF THEY WANT TO

Chief Healey Lets Men from Brass-let Chronometer on Arms of Chicago Illusionists.

Hereafter the Chicago policeman will have no valid excuse for forgetting the time of an arrest. The moment he stretches forth his brawny hand to fix his fingers in the collar of an offender he will be able merely by glancing at the wrist, attached to the same brawny hand to lock the exact hour, minute and even second securely in his memory.

For Chicago policemen are to wear wrist watches—wrist watches, that is, if they care to. And it is evident that some of them care to, for a number of the mounted squad was recently reprimanded by a sergeant for wearing one of these same wrist watches. Colors changed to his wrist by a leather strap. Chief Charles C. Healey last night not only placed his seal of approval on the tiny pulse timepieces, but asserted he believed they would be more convenient for uniformed policemen.

But Chief Healey wanted it expressly understood that this never is to be an inconvenience as to require the presence of a brass-let chronometer and has no intention of dressing up in a wristlet timepiece.

CULEBRA HAS A NEW NAME.

Wilson Signs Order to Make Name Galliard in Honor of Surgeon Who Lost Life.

Washington, D. C., April 25.—President Wilson today signed an executive order changing the name of Culebra cut in the Panama canal to Galliard cut in honor of the late Col. D. D. Galliard, who died from disease contracted while a member of the isthmian canal commission.

Every box is de
serving of the
name it bears.

Hugier's
Cocoa

At Leading Druggists
and at our Stores,
Hugier's Cocoa, like
Hugier's Candy, is
supreme.

BOHN Syphon Refrigerators

Now Within Reach
of Everybody

In order to give the people of Chicago an opportunity to own one of our matchless refrigerators we have decided during the month of May to offer

**Bohn Syphon Refrigerators
On a Time Basis**

Let us explain to you the very favorable terms under which these refrigerators will be sold; also the liberal discount for cash.

**Special Low Prices on
Discontinued Patterns**

Come and see the Bohn Refrigerator in actual operation, test the dryness of its walls, notice the low temperature shown by the thermometer. Then consider well the excellent values we are offering you before definitely deciding upon your refrigerator purchase.

White Enamel Refrigerator Co.
30 East Jackson Boulevard
Singer Building At Wabash Avenue

Mandel Brothers

Men's shop—second floor—

Featuring an exceptional offering of two hundred
men's suits, 20 styles, 18.50

Men's high-grade silk-lined overcoats in oxford and fancy chevrons; notable values at 15.50.

Men's "Brokaw" suits at \$25

Brokaw clothes, famous the world over for durability, style and finish. New models and patterns; sizes to fit men of all builds.

28th ANNIVERSARY

**THE HUB
Henry C. Lytton & Sons**
N. E. Corner State and Jackson

**Twenty-Eight Years of Ever Increasing
Value Giving Reach Their Climax
in the Present Anniversary Sale**

With this climax in value giving comes a rousing public appreciation. No event in our long and useful career served so fully to demonstrate that men know, like and want a big return for their money.

Naturally, our preparations were large—heavy selling hasn't depleted stocks. The assortments are still vast and massive—the possibility of being fully satisfied is sure and certain. Today, to tell you, impressively and powerfully, how great a part you have played in building up the World's Greatest Clothing Store we express our appreciation in the following highly unusual offer:

**Spring Suits, Genuinely worth \$25 \$18.50
or even \$30, Anniversary Price**

Detail Description—Men's and young men's models, some with patched pockets and wide lapels, others more conservative. There are several thousand suits in this lot, taken from our regular \$25 and \$30 lines. A wonderful variety of fabrics in fancy worsteds, tweeds, homespuns and chevrons in Glen Urquhart plaids, overplaids and neat stripes. By all means see the beautiful new colorings included in the lot.

Second and Third Floors.

**Your Choice—Today—
Any Silk Dress in Our Store**

Formerly Priced at

\$19.75

to

\$200.00

Now

1/2 OFF

COME to our store today and participate in the greatest Silk Dress sale Chicago has seen for many years. We're retiring from business—every garment in our store must be sold regardless of original prices or cost. The styles are clever, new—the fabrics include everything that is correct for this Spring and Summer wear—the range of models is extremely wide and varied—if you can use a few extra dresses NOW is the time to get them and save 1/2—your choice—any dress in our store—nothing restricted—at one-half price.

Extra Special!—About 400 Leiser machine-made cotton frocks for Summer wear—formerly priced at \$6.00, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00—your choice today. **\$2.95**

Skirt Special!—Only one or two of a kind—wool, silk, linen and cotton materials—formerly priced at \$5.00 to \$15.00—your choice today. **\$2.95**

60% Off On Furs!—Look ahead—buy Furs now—every piece must be sold—including our new white fox pieces that are so greatly in vogue in the East—make the reduction yourself—60% off.

The Leiser Company

324 So. Michigan Ave.

McCormick Bldg.

F. N. Matthews & Co.
Outfitters to Women
21 East Madison Street
Between State and Wabash

Special Sale OF Suits and Coats

When we offer a suit or a coat that is particularly good value, and in good standing among this season's styles, for less than its regular value, we do it for a reason.

WE WANT TO LESSEN THE SIZE OF OUR STOCK.

We want also to attract the attention of any who may not know the House of Matthews.

Today and Friday
We place in 2 Lots, viz:
\$19.75 and \$25
A large number of Cloth Suits, Cloth Coats and Silk Suits.
All of them worth considerably more Regular values up to \$45 inclusive.

WAISTS—Fancy Embroidered French Vellies—new material—organdie collar and cuffs. Waist made to be worn with or without skirt. Priced at \$5.00.

This Suit \$25

RESORTS AND HOTELS | RESORTS AND HOTELS | RESORTS AND HOTELS

CHILDREN

Just kids! They have a mighty small chance nowadays. Brick walls and steel girders have crowded them off the grass.

Like the birds, there is nothing left them but the street. The only real playgrounds they ever see are in their picture books.

Fresh air and a chance to romp are the biggest assets a child can have. Wholesome play is as necessary as wholesome food. It develops the judgment.

Youngsters are all right in their place. But the big city has stolen their place away from them. Yet there is one spot—eleven acres of sunshine—where children are as welcome as the spring.

It is large enough for old folks and young folks to live together as they should. Neither infringes upon the comfort of the other.

Call soon, with your family, and see what we offer you in old-fashioned home life.

Chicago Beach Hotel

Hyde Park Boulevard on the Lake Shore
Telephone Hyde Park 4000

RESORTS—FOREIGN

Ocean Travel.

The Old Reliable

CUNARD LINE

ESTABLISHED 1840

Regular and Uninterrupted Service

Immaculate Fleet of Quatuor, Triple and Twin-Screw Steamships

LUSITANIA 780 ft. long, 20,000 H. P.

Largest, Fastest and Finest Steamship

Sails May 1, May 20, June 10, July 10

TRIESTE—Sails May 10, June 10, July 10, Aug. 10

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CHALFONTE

Atlantic City, New Jersey

The Leeds Company

RESORTS—FOREIGN

Ocean Travel.

How the World

Grows Smaller

SYDNEY

Australia—in 19 Days

What a difference between the old-fashioned

trip with its weary days to Australia and

a modern day voyage in a modern ocean

liner with all her comfort and luxury.

The celebrated 10,000 Ton American

Steamer, "Sierra" or "Ventura,"

(displaced 10,000 tons) offers the best route

to Australia or America. Sails May 10,

May 20, June 10, June 20, July 10.

Grand Year of South Seas Voyages. \$115.

Includes: Round-trip passage, food, drink,

laundry, baggage, and port charges.

For the complete program with colored map

showing the route, write to:

OCEANIC & CO., 60 Broadway, New York.

Agents for the Pacific Coast: OCEANIC & CO., 100

Market Street, San Francisco.

Agents for the West Coast: OCEANIC & CO., 100

Market Street, San Francisco.

Agents for the South Coast: OCEANIC & CO., 100

Market Street, San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO

Geary at Taylor

Bellevue Hotel

10 minutes to Exposition with

transfer. Built of concrete and steel. Private bath

to every room. First class in every detail.

H. W. WILLS, Manager.

Member United States Hotel Association.

Briggs House

Randolph and 15th Ave., Chicago

1 block from City Hall Square

Location Most Central

200 Modern Rooms. Restaurant. Bath.

Rates 10c to \$1.50, \$1.50 and up.

Hotel Dennis

Atlantic City, N. J.

Thoroughly Modern. Every Room

Equipped. Bathing. Clean. Comfortable.

Get Your Hair

At the Station of Chicago

Express. Dressing. Clean. Comfortable.

Get Your Hair

At the Station of Chicago

Express. Dressing. Clean. Comfortable.

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Express. Dressing. Clean. Comfortable.

Get Your Hair

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Express. Dressing. Clean. Comfortable.

SECTION
GENERAL
SOCIETY,
WANT

PENSION TO
SINCE CIVIL
\$5,000.00

Sum Over Twice Co
Met; Nearly Dou
of United St

WRABBERS STILL

BY HENRY M.
Washington, D. C., April 25.—It is
difficult to read a newspaper, one reason why
people with the money are taxed to provide
only vast amounts, the
could well be larger than
to set down the total a
pension.

Three billion dollars alone
and to long to fight. But
the British empire—
will have \$1,000,000,000 in
to be bought and paid
to the south at three times
market value; enough to
part of the United States.

It is not only the
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RAVINIA OPENS FIGHT ON PESTS IN DEAD FARNEST

GLENCOE CITIZENS ACTIVE

With the work that was done last year to help us, we look for very gratifying results from starting early this year."

Two weeks old Annie Kosancsank, who was strangled in a bathtub April 19, died Tuesday at the county hospital.

ar at Thirty-ninth street. The police removed the body to undertaking rooms at 4230 South State street.

over \$1,750 from Hanish. The \$3,000 he asserted was entrusted to him and by him lent, without her knowledge, to one of the faithful who slipped into bankruptcy after the loan had been made.

is forth that she was awarded \$25 monthly alimony, but that she has received none this year. The decree, it is said, constitutes a lien on her husband's property.

The women will confer later with Peter Inberg, president of the county board, and send a report to the board.

be more advertisers, and they will
more and quicker results when the
icks and the fakers are driven out of
iness, and these associated advertis-
clubs are driving them out of busi-

Phone Central 100

stand on the edge of the grave for no purpose than to get a pension for the rest of their lives. They will grant pensions to all widows of soldiers who died in the Spanish war.

Thorough-Breim
City, N. J. Joseph White & Sons Co.

Thorough-Breim
City, N. J. Joseph White & Sons Co.

AMUSEMENTS
Be sure to see the vast
Building Material
SO
Ente



HIS BAND JOHN PHILIP SOUSA
 (Reservations can be had at the City Hall
 after 7 P. M. at the Marine Hotel)
ANY STATE ST. CAR TO DOOR

Orchestra Hall
BEGINNING SATURDAY NEXT
Daily Continues, Noon to 11:00 P.M.
Strand Theatre Company
Presenting
 Wonderful Pictures
 Wonderful Music
 Wonderful Singing
Mats., 10-15-25c. Engs., 10-15-25c.

MAJESTIC
Auditorium
LYDIA LOPOKOVA

[illegible]

ILLINOIS! LAST MAT. MEET
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
THE GREAT THREE-STAR OPERETTA
JULIA SANDERSON
DONAY
JOSEPH CAWTHORN
in the highest achievement of musical comedy
THE GIRL FROM UTAH

GARRICK | MAT. SAT.
"DANCING AROUND
and AL JOLSON
from two productions in the crowd of show-
houses."—*Astoria News*

POWERS' RYES. SAVE MONDAY
LAST MAT. SAT. MEET
"Best acting and play of season."—*Post*
ELSIE FERGUSON
"OUTCAST" — *Best of the*
LAST MAT. SAT. MEET
"MISS FERGUSON IRRESISTIBLE."
GEORGE COHAN'S GRAND NATION

Miss Kennedy of New
Chicago.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles
Gilbert are leaving with
the company on May 1, when
they will go to
in the K. Gilbert hotel
announces for the summer
Mr. George Haddock
resides in the street,
who is from
of Bloomington, Ill., for
months, has left the
house of his sister, Miss
Haddock, who is from
of their home in Chicago,
of May.
Dr. and Mrs. Alexander
Haddock street have re-
turned from a visit to
in the city of
daughter, Miss Haddock
married for a longer stay

Mrs. John P. Hase is
residing on N. W. where
she has a home in
the city.
Mr. and Mrs. William

JANE COW in
"THE SONGBIRD"
By Frederic Mutton & Fannie Locke Hume

LA SALLE REG. BUREAU
JACQUES LAFITTE
"HELP WANTED" SUSTAIN
PROSPERITY PRICES
MAIL 25.50, MONEY 50.75, J. C.
MAIL 1 WEEK ONLY—Original Prospectus

COLUMBIA COLUMBIA
BURLESQUE
"NEXT-GATEY GIRL"

MRS. BLUE LIST
Some Products and Services
Make it possible for women to secure
other various articles of household

[illegible][illegible]

The Chicago Tribune, Chicago

AMUSEMENTS

Building Material Exhibit
Interesting, instructive display of the sights of Chicago.
MISSION FREE
Exchange Building
Blvd. at 5th-Av. Chicago
week day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.
"Look Before You Build"

Edinah Temple
Apr. 26 to May 1
ALL NIGHTS
SEATS \$1.50
OHIO ST. CAR TO DOOR

BOUSA
BAND JOHN PHILIP SOUSA (Himself)
can be had as the High
T. M. in the Medford
ANY STATE ST. CAR TO DOOR

Orchestra Hall
ANNING STATION NEXT
Continues, Noon to 11:30 Night
and Theatre Company

Wonderful Music
Wonderful Singing
10-15-25. Eegs. 10-15-25-30

JESTIC
YDIA LOPOKOVA
HE MORGAN DANCERS
JOSEPHINE FARRER GIRLS
(Gibbs) & Partner
Francis & Partner
15-25-30-35-40-45-50-55-60-65-70-75-80-85-90-95-100-105-110-115-120-125-130-135-140-145-150-155-160-165-170-175-180-185-190-195-200-205-210-215-220-225-230-235-240-245-250-255-260-265-270-275-280-285-290-295-300-305-310-315-320-325-330-335-340-345-350-355-360-365-370-375-380-385-390-395-400-405-410-415-420-425-430-435-440-445-450-455-460-465-470-475-480-485-490-495-500-505-510-515-520-525-530-535-540-545-550-555-560-565-570-575-580-585-590-595-600-605-610-615-620-625-630-635-640-645-650-655-660-665-670-675-680-685-690-695-700-705-710-715-720-725-730-735-740-745-750-755-760-765-770-775-780-785-790-795-800-805-810-815-820-825-830-835-840-845-850-855-860-865-870-875-880-885-890-895-900-905-910-915-920-925-930-935-940-945-950-955-960-965-970-975-980-985-990-995-1000-1005-1010-1015-1020-1025-1030-1035-1040-1045-1050-1055-1060-1065-1070-1075-1080-1085-1090-1095-1100-1105-1110-1115-1120-1125-1130-1135-1140-1145-1150-1155-1160-1165-1170-1175-1180-1185-1190-1195-1200-1205-1210-1215-1220-1225-1230-1235-1240-1245-1250-1255-1260-1265-1270-1275-1280-1285-1290-1295-1300-1305-1310-1315-1320-1325-1330-1335-1340-1345-1350-1355-1360-1365-1370-1375-1380-1385-1390-1395-1400-1405-1410-1415-1420-1425-1430-1435-1440-1445-1450-1455-1460-1465-1470-1475-1480-1485-1490-1495-1500-1505-1510-1515-1520-1525-1530-1535-1540-1545-1550-1555-1560-1565-1570-1575-1580-1585-1590-1595-1600-1605-1610-1615-1620-1625-1630-1635-1640-1645-1650-1655-1660-1665-1670-1675-1680-1685-1690-1695-1700-1705-1710-1715-1720-1725-1730-1735-1740-1745-1750-1755-1760-1765-1770-1775-1780-1785-1790-1795-1800-1805-1810-1815-1820-1825-1830-1835-1840-1845-1850-1855-1860-1865-1870-1875-1880-1885-1890-1895-1900-1905-1910-1915-1920-1925-1930-1935-1940-1945-1950-1955-1960-1965-1970-1975-1980-1985-1990-1995-2000-2005-2010-2015-2020-2025-2030-2035-2040-2045-2050-2055-2060-2065-2070-2075-2080-2085-2090-2095-2100-2105-2110-2115-2120-2125-2130-2135-2140-2145-2150-2155-2160-2165-2170-2175-2180-2185-2190-2195-2200-2205-2210-2215-2220-2225-2230-2235-2240-2245-2250-2255-2260-2265-2270-2275-2280-2285-2290-2295-2300-2305-2310-2315-2320-2325-2330-2335-2340-2345-2350-2355-2360-2365-2370-2375-2380-2385-2390-2395-2400-2405-2410-2415-2420-2425-2430-2435-2440-2445-2450-2455-2460-2465-2470-2475-2480-2485-2490-2495-2500-2505-2510-2515-2520-2525-2530-2535-2540-2545-2550-2555-2560-2565-2570-2575-2580-2585-2590-2595-2600-2605-2610-2615-2620-2625-2630-2635-2640-2645-2650-2655-2660-2665-2670-2675-2680-2685-2690-2695-2700-2705-2710-2715-2720-2725-2730-2735-2740-2745-2750-2755-2760-2765-2770-2775-2780-2785-2790-2795-2800-2805-2810-2815-2820-2825-2830-2835-2840-2845-2850-2855-2860-2865-2870-2875-2880-2885-2890-2895-2900-2905-2910-2915-2920-2925-2930-2935-2940-2945-2950-2955-2960-2965-2970-2975-2980-2985-2990-2995-3000-3005-3010-3015-3020-3025-3030-3035-3040-3045-3050-3055-3060-3065-3070-3075-3080-3085-3090-3095-3100-3105-3110-3115-3120-3125-3130-3135-3140-3145-3150-3155-3160-3165-3170-3175-3180-3185-3190-3195-3200-3205-3210-3215-3220-3225-3230-3235-3240-3245-3250-3255-3260-3265-3270-3275-3280-3285-3290-3295-3300-3305-3310-3315-3320-3325-3330-3335-3340-3345-3350-3355-3360-3365-3370-3375-3380-3385-3390-3395-3400-3405-3410-3415-3420-3425-3430-3435-3440-3445-3450-3455-3460-3465-3470-3475-3480-3485-3490-3495-3500-3505-3510-3515-3520-3525-3530-3535-3540-3545-3550-3555-3560-3565-3570-3575-3580-3585-3590-3595-3600-3605-3610-3615-3620-3625-3630-3635-3640-3645-3650-3655-3660-3665-3670-3675-3680-3685-3690-3695-3700-3705-3710-3715-3720-3725-3730-3735-3740-3745-3750-3755-3760-3765-3770-3775-3780-3785-3790-3795-3800-3805-3810-3815-3820-3825-3830-3835-3840-3845-3850-3855-3860-3865-3870-3875-3880-3885-3890-3895-3900-3905-3910-3915-3920-3925-3930-3935-3940-3945-3950-3955-3960-3965-3970-3975-3980-3985-3990-3995-4000-4005-4010-4015-4020-4025-4030-4035-4040-4045-4050-4055-4060-4065-4070-4075-4080-4085-4090-4095-4100-4105-4110-4115-4120-4125-4130-4135-4140-4145-4150-4155-4160-4165-4170-4175-4180-4185-4190-4195-4200-4205-4210-4215-4220-4225-4230-4235-4240-4245-4250-4255-4260-4265-4270-4275-4280-4285-4290-4295-4300-4305-4310-4315-4320-4325-4330-4335-4340-4345-4350-4355-4360-4365-4370-4375-4380-4385-4390-4395-4400-4405-4410-4415-4420-4425-4430-4435-4440-4445-4450-4455-4460-4465-4470-4475-4480-4485-4490-4495-4500-4505-4510-4515-4520-4525-4530-4535-4540-4545-4550-4555-4560-4565-4570-4575-4580-4585-4590-4595-4600-4605-4610-4615-4620-4625-4630-4635-4640-4645-4650-4655-4660-4665-4670-4675-4680-4685-4690-4695-4700-4705-4710-4715-4720-4725-4730-4735-4740-4745-4750-4755-4760-4765-4770-4775-4780-4785-4790-4795-4800-4805-4810-4815-4820-4825-4830-4835-4840-4845-4850-4855-4860-4865-4870-4875-4880-4885-4890-4895-4900-4905-4910-4915-4920-4925-4930-4935-4940-4945-4950-4955-4960-4965-4970-4975-4980-4985-4990-4995-5000-5005-5010-5015-5020-5025-5030-5035-5040-5045-5050-5055-5060-5065-5070-5075-5080-5085-5090-5095-5100-5105-5110-5115-5120-5125-5130-5135-5140-5145-5150-5155-5160-5165-5170-5175-5180-5185-5190-5195-5200-5205-5210-5215-5220-5225-5230-5235-5240-5245-5250-5255-5260-5265-5270-5275-5280-5285-5290-5295-5300-5305-5310-5315-5320-5325-5330-5335-5340-5345-5350-5355-5360-5365-5370-5375-5380-5385-5390-5395-5400-5405-5410-5415-5420-5425-5430-5435-5440-5445-5450-5455-5460-5465-5470-5475-5480-5485-5490-5495-5500-5505-5510-5515-5520-5525-5530-5535-5540-5545-5550-5555-5560-5565-5570-5575-5580-5585-5590-5595-5600-5605-5610-5615-5620-5625-5630-5635-5640-5645-5650-5655-5660-5665-5670-5675-5680-5685-5690-5695-5700-5705-5710-5715-5720-5725-5730-5735-5740-5745-5750-5755-5760-5765-5770-5775-5780-5785-5790-5795-5800-5805-5810-5815-5820-5825-5830-5835-5840-5845-5850-5855-5860-5865-5870-5875-5880-5885-5890-5895-5900-5905-5910-5915-5920-5925-5930-5935-5940-5945-5950-5955-5960-5965-5970-5975-5980-5985-5990-5995-6000-6005-6010-6015-6020-6025-6030-6035-6040-6045-6050-6055-6060-6065-6070-6075-6080-6085-6090-6095-6100-6105-6110-6115-6120-6125-6130-6135-6140-6145-6150-6155-6160-6165-6170-6175-6180-6185-6190-6195-6200-6205-6210-6215-6220-6225-6230-6235-6240-6245-6250-6255-6260-6265-6270-6275-6280-6285-6290-6295-6300-6305-6310-6315-6320-6325-6330-6335-6340-6345-6350-6355-6360-6365-6370-6375-6380-6385-6390-6395-6400-6405-6410-6415-6420-6425-6430-6435-6440-6445-6450-6455-6460-6465-6470-6475-6480-6485-6490-6495-6500-6505-6510-6515-6520-6525-6530-6535-6540-6545-6550-6555-6560-6565-6570-6575-6580-6585-6590-6595-6600-6605-6610-6615-6620-6625-6630-6635-6640-6645-6650-6655-6660-6665-6670-6675-6680-6685-6690-6695-6700-6705-6710-6715-6720-6725-6730-6735-6740-6745-6750-6755-6760-6765-6770-6775-6780-6785-6790-6795-6800-6805-6810-6815-6820-6825-6830-6835-6840-6845-6850-6855-6860-6865-6870-6875-6880-6885-6890-6895-6900-6905-6910-6915-6920-6925-6930-6935-6940-6945-6950-6955-6960-6965-6970-6975-6980-6985-6990-6995-7000-7005-7010-7015-7020-7025-7030-7035-7040-7045-7050-7055-7060-7065-7070-7075-7080-7085-7090-7095-7100-7105-7110-7115-7120-7125-7130-7135-7140-7145-7150-7155-7160-7165-7170-7175-7180-7185-7190-7195-7200-7205-7210-7215-7220-7225-7230-7235-7240-7245-7250-7255-7260-7265-7270-7275-7280-7285-7290-7295-7300-7305-7310-7315-7320-7325-7330-7335-7340-7345-7350-7355-7360-7365-7370-7375-7380-7385-7390-7395-7400-7405-7410-7415-7420-7425-7430-7435-7440-7445-7450-7455-7460-7465-7470-7475-7480-7485-7490-7495-7500-7505-7510-7515-7520-7525-7530-7535-7540-7545-7550-7555-7560-7565-7570-7575-7580-7585-7590-7595-7600-7605-7610-7615-7620-7625-7630-7635-7640-7645-7650-7655-7660-7665-7670-7675-7680-7685-7690-7695-7700-7705-7710-7715-7720-7725-7730-7735-7740-7745-7750-7755-7760-7765-7770-7775-7780-7785-7790-7795-7800-7805-7810-7815-7820-7825-7830-7835-7840-7845-7850-7855-7860-7865-7870-7875-7880-7885-7890-7895-7900-7905-7910-7915-7920-7925-7930-7935-7940-7945-7950-7955-7960-7965-7970-7975-7980-7985-7990-7995-8000-8005-8010-8015-8020-8025-8030-8035-8040-8045-8050-8055-8060-8065-8070-8075-8080-8085-8090-8095-8100-8105-8110-8115-8120-8125-8130-8135-8140-8145-8150-8155-8160-8165-8170-8175-8180-8185-8190-8195-8200-8205-8210-8215-8220-8225-8230-8235-8240-8245-8250-8255-8260-8265-8270-8275-8280-8285-8290-8295-8300-8305-8310-8315-8320-8325-8330-8335-8340-8345-8350-8355-8360-8365-8370-8375-8380-8385-8390-8395-8400-8405-8410-8415-8420-8425-8430-8435-8440-8445-8450-8455-8460-8465-8470-8475-8480-8485-8490-8495-8500-8505-8510-8515-8520-8525-8530-8535-8540-8545-8550-8555-8560-8565-8570-8575-8580-8585-8590-8595-8600-8605-8610-8615-8620-8625-8630-8635-8640-8645-8650-8655-8660-8665-8670-8675-8680-8685-8690-8695-8700-8705-8710-8715-8720-8725-8730-8735-8740-8745-8750-8755-8760-8765-8770-8775-8780-8785-8790-8795-8800-8805-8810-8815-8820-8825-8830-8835-8840-8845-8850-8855-8860-8865-8870-8875-8880-8885-8890-8895-8900-8905-8910-8915-8920-8925-8930-8935-8940-8945-8950-8955-8960-8965-8970-8975-8980-8985-8990-8995-9000-9005-9010-9015-9020-9025-9030-9035-9040-9045-9050-9055-9060-9065-9070-9075-9080-9085-9090-9095-9100-9105-9110-9115-9120-9125-9130-9135-9140-9145-9150-9155-9160-9165-9170-9175-9180-9185-9190-9195-9200-9205-9210-9215-9220-9225-9230-9235-9240-9245-9250-9255-9260-9265-9270-9275-9280-9285-9290-9295-9300-9305-9310-9315-9320-9325-9330-9335-9340-9345-9350-9355-9360-9365-9370-9375-9380-9385-9390-9395-9400-9405-9410-9415-9420-9425-9430-9435-9440-9445-9450-9455-9460-9465-9470-9475-9480-9485-9490-9495-9500-9505-9510-9515-9520-9525-9530-9535-9540-9545-9550-9555-9560-9565-9570-9575-9580-9585-9590-9595-9600-9605-9610-9615-9620-9625-9630-9635-9640-9645-9650-9655-9660-9665-9670-9675-9680-9685-9690-9695-9700-9705-9710-9715-9720-9725-9730-9735-9740-9745-9750-9755-9760-9765-9770-9775-9780-9785-9790-9795-9800-9805-9810-9815-9820-9825-9830-9835-9840-9845-9850-9855-9860-9865-9870-9875-9880-9885-9890-9895-9900-9905-9910-9915-9920-9925-9930-9935-9940-9945-9950-9955-9960-9965-9970-9975-9980-9985-9990-9995-10000-10005-10010-10015-10020-10025-10030-10035-10040-10045-10050-10055-10060-10065-10070-10075-10080-10085-10090-10095-10100-10105-10110-10115-10120-10125-10130-10135-10140-10145-10150-10155-10160-10165-10170-10175-10180-10185-1019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CEREAL PRICE
TREND CHANGED

Drought and Renewed Export Demand Cause Upturn in Wheat and Oats.

CORN SHOWS STRENGTH

The expected further depreciation in wheat values at a result of liquidation did not take place yesterday. Instead the early offerings were quickly picked up by commission houses and later shorts came buying, with big advances in all months. Scattered selling of the May caused a sharp break early, but later the loss was made up and the near month closed in higher. The July was 1/4 up and the September 1/8 higher.

Cables were 1/16 to 1/8 lower, due to the weakness on this side the previous day, the earlier tone in Argentine markets, and the heavier tone on the London and New York. The buying was due to reports of dry weather in some sections, to the overall condition of the market, and to the reports of export buying at the seaboard.

Export Sales 1,000,000 Bu.

The export demand, which was quiet the previous day, was more active and there were late reports of 1,000,000 bu. having been worked. Local sales were small for shipment, and there were fair offerings to arrive from Nebraska and the southwest. In the northwest there was a little better demand for cash wheat and the break of the last few days at Winnipeg resulted in a more active export trade.

Weather conditions in the main were favorable, although the lack of wheat in the eastern part of the winter wheat belt is causing some anxiety, as in the northwest, where there is a deficiency in moisture in some sections. Spring seedling has made rapid progress and the crop is in earlier than usual, but Canadian conditions are favorable so far.

July-September Spread Widens.

Buying of September appeared to be on quite a liberal scale, but there was considerable backsliding, which caused the July to advance faster than the September. King-Pharm was the leading buyer of the September, and the other buyers also bought September and November. May on the break after selling early. Wagner bought May. Agnew, Brown and buyers of July and September. The leading sellers of July and September.

Clearances at the seaboard continued liberal at 1,025,000 bu. yesterday and there were good sized ocean charters reported. Receipts here were 175 cars and the inspection yesterday showed 78 cars. Primary arrivals were 715,000 bu.; last year, 279,000 bu. Northwest cars were 29; last year, 111. Winnipeg had 138 cars, against 140 cars a year ago. Chicago receipts decreased 50,000 bu. for four days.

September Corn Gains 2c.

Free offerings of corn were in evidence early, causing lower prices. The demand was active buying, prices rallying sharply. Cables were unchanged and Argentine reports were more favorable. These features caused some lifting of prices. Armour, Colvin, Noyes-Jackson, and Wm. were buyers. Selling was scattered. Armour bought September, which led the bid. Final prices were 1/16 to 1/8 higher. The cash market was relatively stable. Sales were 105,000 bu. and Boston reported a little corn worked for export.

Weather conditions are favorable in the main and planting is well under way in many sections. Receipts were 208 cars, with 140 cars inspected yesterday, and primary points had 789,000 bu. against 311,000 bu. a year ago. Offerings from the country generally were reported lighter as a result of the recent decline in prices.

Oats in Active Demand.

Oats were in good demand from the East and prices advanced early. The demand was active buying, prices rallying sharply. Cables were unchanged and Argentine reports were more favorable. These features caused some lifting of prices. Armour, Colvin, Noyes-Jackson, and Wm. were buyers. Selling was scattered. Armour bought September, which led the bid. Final prices were 1/16 to 1/8 higher. The cash market was relatively stable. Sales were 105,000 bu. and Boston reported a little corn worked for export.

Weather conditions are favorable in the main and planting is well under way in many sections. Receipts were 208 cars, with 140 cars inspected yesterday, and primary points had 789,000 bu. against 311,000 bu. a year ago. Offerings from the country generally were reported lighter as a result of the recent decline in prices.

Hog Products Are Steady.

Provisions had a strong tone and there was some general buying, which kept prices firm. Packers were credited with buying early. Selling was scattered. Receipts of hogs were about as expected, at 20,000, with 20,000 expected today. Late prices for hogs were strong to 10c higher. Western receipts were 54,000, against 57,000 a year ago. Live hog prices were 1/4 up for cash and 1/4 up for hams. Receipts of products were 55 cars and shipments were 107.

Rye Active and Steady.

Rye had a fairly active and steady prices, 2c selling at \$1.17 1/2 to 1/4, with part cars at \$1.14 1/2 to 1/4. Receipts 7 cars. Barley was 1/4 lower, with sales of malt at 70¢ to 72¢, and screenings at 70¢ to 72¢. Timothy seed was steady at \$4.00 to \$4.25 for cash. Clover seed was quiet at \$9.00 to \$9.50 for cash.

Duluth cash closed steady to 1/2 lower, with cash on track and May 1915, July 1915, and September 1915. Receipts 3 cars. Minneapolis was 1/4 higher at 19¢ to 19 1/2¢ for cash on track. Receipts 3 cars. Winnipeg closed 1/2 higher, with May 1915, July 1915, and September 1915. Receipts 15 cars.

AMERICAN GRAIN MARKETS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 28.—WHEAT—May 1915, 19¢; July 1915, 19 1/2¢; September 1915, 19 1/2¢; December 1915, 19 1/2¢. OATS—May 1915, 14¢; July 1915, 14 1/2¢; September 1915, 14 1/2¢; December 1915, 14 1/2¢. CORN—May 1915, 12¢; July 1915, 12 1/2¢; September 1915, 12 1/2¢; December 1915, 12 1/2¢. RYE—May 1915, 18¢; July 1915, 18 1/2¢; September 1915, 18 1/2¢; December 1915, 18 1/2¢. BARLEY—May 1915, 16¢; July 1915, 16 1/2¢; September 1915, 16 1/2¢; December 1915, 16 1/2¢. HOGS—May 1915, 10¢; July 1915, 10 1/2¢; September 1915, 10 1/2¢; December 1915, 10 1/2¢. PORK—May 1915, 12¢; July 1915, 12 1/2¢; September 1915, 12 1/2¢; December 1915, 12 1/2¢. LARD—May 1915, 14¢; July 1915, 14 1/2¢; September 1915, 14 1/2¢; December 1915, 14 1/2¢. BUTTER—May 1915, 16¢; July 1915, 16 1/2¢; September 1915, 16 1/2¢; December 1915, 16 1/2¢. EGGS—May 1915, 12¢; July 1915, 12 1/2¢; September 1915, 12 1/2¢; December 1915, 12 1/2¢. CHICKENS—May 1915, 14¢; July 1915, 14 1/2¢; September 1915, 14 1/2¢; December 1915, 14 1/2¢. TURKEYS—May 1915, 16¢; July 1915, 16 1/2¢; September 1915, 16 1/2¢; December 1915, 16 1/2¢. DUCKS—May 1915, 14¢; July 1915, 14 1/2¢; September 1915, 14 1/2¢; December 1915, 14 1/2¢. GOOSE—May 1915, 16¢; July 1915, 16 1/2¢; September 1915, 16 1/2¢; December 1915, 16 1/2¢. MUTTON—May 1915, 14¢; July 1915, 14 1/2¢; September 1915, 14 1/2¢; December 1915, 14 1/2¢. SHEEP—May 1915, 16¢; July 1915, 16 1/2¢; September 1915, 16 1/2¢; December 1915, 16 1/2¢. CATTLE—May 1915, 14¢; July 1915, 14 1/2¢; September 1915, 14 1/2¢; December 1915, 14 1/2¢. HORSES—May 1915, 16¢; July 1915, 16 1/2¢; September 1915, 16 1/2¢; December 1915, 16 1/2¢. PIGS—May 1915, 14¢; July 1915, 14 1/2¢; September 1915, 14 1/2¢; December 1915, 14 1/2¢. CALVES—May 1915, 16¢; July 1915, 16 1/2¢; September 1915, 16 1/2¢; December 1915, 16 1/2¢. STEERS—May 1915, 14¢; July 1915, 14 1/2¢; September 1915, 14 1/2¢; December 1915, 14 1/2¢. 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18
WIDE RANGE IN
CATTLE VALUES
Shippers Pay Firm Prices
in Clean Division; Stock
in Quarantine Lower.
HOGS UP; SHEEP DROP.

LIVE STOCK QUOTATIONS.

CATTLE

Beef steers, good to choice	7.00 to 8.00
Beef steers, fair to good	6.00 to 7.00
Beef steers, common to fair	5.00 to 6.00
Yearlings	5.00 to 6.00
Beef cows	4.00 to 5.00
Butcher cows	3.00 to 4.00
Good to prime veal	7.00 to 8.00
Bulls	3.00 to 4.00

HOGS

Bulk of hogs	7.00 to 8.00
Concessions to good	6.00 to 7.00
Pair to choice medium weights	7.00 to 8.00
Lightweights	6.00 to 7.00
Pair to select butchers	7.00 to 8.00
Selected 200 to 300 lb. packers	7.00 to 8.00
Boars, according to weight	3.00 to 4.00
Pigs	3.00 to 4.00
Sheep	4.00 to 5.00

SHEEP

Fed wethers	6.00 to 7.00
Shorn wethers	5.00 to 6.00
Shorn yearlings	5.00 to 6.00
Shorn ewes	4.00 to 5.00
Shorn lambs	3.00 to 4.00
Shorn wethers	6.00 to 7.00
Shorn ewes	5.00 to 6.00
Shorn lambs	4.00 to 5.00

Eastern shippers were good buyers of cattle at Chicago yesterday, paying firm prices for offerings in the "clean" division, while packers bought animals in the quarantine section of the yards at weak to low prices. Total receipts were posted at 16,000 head, the bulk of which were available for shipment. The trade was fairly active, and a good clearance was made, with top steers at \$7.75 and the bulk at \$7.25 to \$8.00. Cows and heifers sold readily at steady prices, while calves met with a more reliable demand and showed a little improvement in price.

Quarters also gave the hog market strong support, paying 50 to 60 cents higher for offerings, while packers bought hogs from exposed sections of the state at steady prices. Receipts were posted at 20,000 head, of which shippers took 6,000, paying up to \$7.75 for the best. Packers bought the bulk of the supply at \$7.40 to \$7.60.

Sheep and lambs sustained further losses of 10 to 15 cents, with some going over the scales at a reduction of 25c from Tuesday's best prices. Receipts were posted at 10,000 head. The trade was slow, and most of the prime lambs on the market would not hold in the season. There were no full lots of sheep on sale.

Hog purchases for the day: Armour & Co., 6,000; Swift & Co., 2,000; Schlager & Sons, 500; Morris & Co., 1,000; American, 1,500; Hammond, 1,500; Boyd-Lunham, 1,300; Roberts & Oake, 600; Western Packing Company, 1,400; Miller & Hart, 400; Independent Packing Company, 500; butchers, 1,000; shippers, 5,000; total, 20,100; left over, 500.

Movements at Chicago Yards.
Receipts—Cattle, 16,000; hogs, 20,000; sheep, 10,000. Shipments—Cattle, 10,000; hogs, 10,000; sheep, 5,000. Total receipts, 46,000; total shipments, 25,000.

Live Stock Markets Elsewhere.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 28.—Receipts, 7,000; steady to strong; bulk, \$7.00 to \$7.25; heavy, \$7.25 to \$7.50; packers and butchers, \$7.00 to \$7.25; yearlings, \$7.00 to \$7.25; beef cows, \$6.00 to \$7.00; beef steers, \$6.00 to \$7.00; hogs, \$6.00 to \$7.00; sheep, \$4.00 to \$5.00.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 28.—Receipts, 10,000; steady; bulk, \$7.00 to \$7.25; heavy, \$7.25 to \$7.50; packers and butchers, \$7.00 to \$7.25; yearlings, \$7.00 to \$7.25; beef cows, \$6.00 to \$7.00; beef steers, \$6.00 to \$7.00; hogs, \$6.00 to \$7.00; sheep, \$4.00 to \$5.00.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 28.—Receipts, 10,000; steady; bulk, \$7.00 to \$7.25; heavy, \$7.25 to \$7.50; packers and butchers, \$7.00 to \$7.25; yearlings, \$7.00 to \$7.25; beef cows, \$6.00 to \$7.00; beef steers, \$6.00 to \$7.00; hogs, \$6.00 to \$7.00; sheep, \$4.00 to \$5.00.

ST. CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 28.—Receipts, 10,000; steady; bulk, \$7.00 to \$7.25; heavy, \$7.25 to \$7.50; packers and butchers, \$7.00 to \$7.25; yearlings, \$7.00 to \$7.25; beef cows, \$6.00 to \$7.00; beef steers, \$6.00 to \$7.00; hogs, \$6.00 to \$7.00; sheep, \$4.00 to \$5.00.

ST. CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 28.—Receipts, 10,000; steady; bulk, \$7.00 to \$7.25; heavy, \$7.25 to \$7.50; packers and butchers, \$7.00 to \$7.25; yearlings, \$7.00 to \$7.25; beef cows, \$6.00 to \$7.00; beef steers, \$6.00 to \$7.00; hogs, \$6.00 to \$7.00; sheep, \$4.00 to \$5.00.

ST. DETROIT, Mich., April 28.—Receipts, 10,000; steady; bulk, \$7.00 to \$7.25; heavy, \$7.25 to \$7.50; packers and butchers, \$7.00 to \$7.25; yearlings, \$7.00 to \$7.25; beef cows, \$6.00 to \$7.00; beef steers, \$6.00 to \$7.00; hogs, \$6.00 to \$7.00; sheep, \$4.00 to \$5.00.

ST. PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 28.—Receipts, 10,000; steady; bulk, \$7.00 to \$7.25; heavy, \$7.25 to \$7.50; packers and butchers, \$7.00 to \$7.25; yearlings, \$7.00 to \$7.25; beef cows, \$6.00 to \$7.00; beef steers, \$6.00 to \$7.00; hogs, \$6.00 to \$7.00; sheep, \$4.00 to \$5.00.

ST. PHOENIX, Ariz., April 28.—Receipts, 10,000; steady; bulk, \$7.00 to \$7.25; heavy, \$7.25 to \$7.50; packers and butchers, \$7.00 to \$7.25; yearlings, \$7.00 to \$7.25; beef cows, \$6.00 to \$7.00; beef steers, \$6.00 to \$7.00; hogs, \$6.00 to \$7.00; sheep, \$4.00 to \$5.00.

ST. SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 28.—Receipts, 10,000; steady; bulk, \$7.00 to \$7.25; heavy, \$7.25 to \$7.50; packers and butchers, \$7.00 to \$7.25; yearlings, \$7.00 to \$7.25; beef cows, \$6.00 to \$7.00; beef steers, \$6.00 to \$7.00; hogs, \$6.00 to \$7.00; sheep, \$4.00 to \$5.00.

ST. SPOKANE, Idaho, April 28.—Receipts, 10,000; steady; bulk, \$7.00 to \$7.25; heavy, \$7.25 to \$7.50; packers and butchers, \$7.00 to \$7.25; yearlings, \$7.00 to \$7.25; beef cows, \$6.00 to \$7.00; beef steers, \$6.00 to \$7.00; hogs, \$6.00 to \$7.00; sheep, \$4.00 to \$5.00.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Market continued weak and recently received prices were lower. Receipts: Wheat, 10,000; corn, 10,000; soybeans, 10,000; cotton, 10,000; sugar, 10,000; flour, 10,000; oil, 10,000; meat, 10,000; dairy, 10,000; fruit, 10,000; vegetables, 10,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 28.—Receipts, 10,000; steady; bulk, \$7.00 to \$7.25; heavy, \$7.25 to \$7.50; packers and butchers, \$7.00 to \$7.25; yearlings, \$7.00 to \$7.25; beef cows, \$6.00 to \$7.00; beef steers, \$6.00 to \$7.00; hogs, \$6.00 to \$7.00; sheep, \$4.00 to \$5.00.

ST. KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 28.—Receipts, 10,000; steady; bulk, \$7.00 to \$7.25; heavy, \$7.25 to \$7.50; packers and butchers, \$7.00 to \$7.25; yearlings, \$7.00 to \$7.25; beef cows, \$6.00 to \$7.00; beef steers, \$6.00 to \$7.00; hogs, \$6.00 to \$7.00; sheep, \$4.00 to \$5.00.

ST. ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 28.—Receipts, 10,000; steady; bulk, \$7.00 to \$7.25; heavy, \$7.25 to \$7.50; packers and butchers, \$7.00 to \$7.25; yearlings, \$7.00 to \$7.25; beef cows, \$6.00 to \$7.00; beef steers, \$6.00 to \$7.00; hogs, \$6.00 to \$7.00; sheep, \$4.00 to \$5.00.

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URGES EMPLOYER TO VIEW
WAGE EARNER AS PARTNER.

Muskegon, Mich., April 28.—Wage earners and employers should not look on each other as masters and servants, but as fellow workers, according to the belief of Louis F. Post, assistant secretary of the department of labor, expressed before the southern commercial congress here tonight. Mr. Post spoke for William B. Wilson, secretary of the department, who was unable to attend.

"It is only as the wage earner of the employer counts to the other to be trying to drive a hard bargain that the mutual interest part," Mr. Post continued. "Even this probably would not make war between them if the element of monopoly did not enter into their relationship."

"The wage earner's interest is as truly commercial as that of his employer. If you eliminate wage earning interests, dividends disappear and the commercial system crumbles. You must see to it that wage earners are recognized as human partners in production. That is the present attitude of the department of labor."

Mr. Post described the work of the recently established system of labor distribution. He said that the system was designed to eliminate the plan has been in full operation less than two months remarkable results have been achieved.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The United States Supreme Court today decided in favor of the defendant in the case of *United States v. E. J. McLaughlin*, a case involving the rights of labor unions.

Washington, D. C., April 28.—The United States Supreme Court today decided in favor of the defendant in the case of *United States v. E. J. McLaughlin*, a case involving the rights of labor unions.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
OF THE TRIBUNE.

Orders for mail subscriptions must be accompanied by remittance in cash. Payment may be made in advance or by monthly installments. The price of the paper is \$5.00 per year in advance, or \$4.00 per year by monthly installments of \$4.00.

Chicago, April 28.—The Chicago Tribune today announced that it had received a large number of subscriptions for the year 1915. The paper is pleased to announce that it has a large and loyal readership.

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